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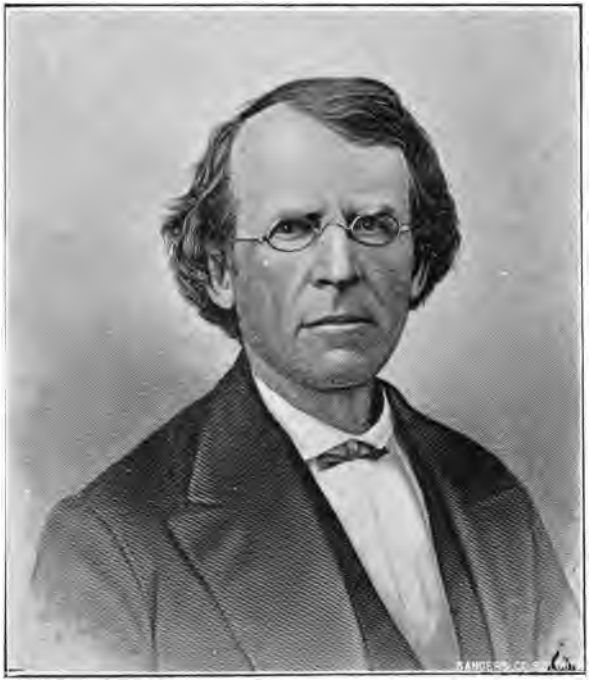
1. Home

A.H.

Hardin

For
Miss Avi Rottman
Compliments
of
Mrs C. H. Hardin.
May 26th 1904



Very truly
C. H. Hardin -

LIBRARY

LIFE AND WRITINGS

—OF—

GOVERNOR

CHARLES HENRY HARDIN.

.....BY HIS WIFE.....

MARY BARR HARDIN.

"With love far brought
From out the storied Past, and used
Within the Present, but transfused
Through future time, by the power of thought.

BUSCHART BROS., PRINTERS,
1516 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
....1896....

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CONTENTS.

DEDICATION.

To the many friends of Chas. H. Hardin, and to the young men who have come after him, and of whom he thought while sitting in his study-room and gave words of warning fifty-six years ago, this book is respectfully dedicated, with the hope that his example will be an inspiration to them, and stimulate them to seek the highest station of integrity and greatness.

The late Senator Gibson of Louisiana, in his will, advised his sons that there was one thing greater than riches, and that was character; and as an aid to its acquisition, urged them to study the ten commandments, and the Lord's sermon on the Mount.

M. B. H.

PREFACE.

This book is prepared from a sense of duty and love for its subject, Charles H. Hardin. His long, successful and useful life on earth is ended; his birth into the eternal life begun. We cannot penetrate beyond the veil that hides him from our view, but on the inner spirit shines a light from heaven, revealing the glories of that bright realm where now he has his home. This light comes to us in the words of our blessed Savior, "Because I live, ye shall live also." His words, then, which are "spirit and life," assure us that our dear departed one is not dead, but alive with Him.

But there remains a duty for us to discharge,—to perpetuate his memory; to chronicle some of the events of his long, laborious life. Many friends request a memorial to be prepared, and it is right to record in a book, a life spent in the service of his country. Thomas Carlyle thus speaks: "The articulate, audible voice of the Past, when the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream, lies as in magic preservation, in the pages of books."

To the friends who have kindly sent reminiscences of him, and to Dr. W. J. Patrick, who edits the book, I tender my warmest thanks.

MARY B. HARDIN.

INTRODUCTION.

A man of true human size and shape is a teacher of mankind. Giants and pigmies, whether real or imaginary, pervert truth and defeat the end for which we were created. Demi-gods and semi-devils have their dwellings in the cloud-belt, in fiction and in distorted self-estimate. To see a man standing forth, full-grown, fully equipped, challenging his rightful task, seeking no other man's crown, is a rarer sight than Mount Shasta. If he is a general, he will be a commander when his army has fled; if he is a king, he will be royal when his kingdom has been torn away; if he is a millionaire, he will have wealth when his riches have taken wings.

The child, Henry Hardin, came into infant Missouri and grew with her growth and strengthened with her strength. A man is greater than a State. He must lead the way to higher things and mould her plastic form. So the best conditions for intellectual drill, growth and endowment not being found here, he mounted his horse and rode to the University of Indiana to learn. After he had governed

millions of population, enhanced the credit of the commonwealth in the markets of the world, drawn around him in public service, men of high character, in integrity, learning, art and State-craft, such as George C. Bingham, he returned to work for an institution which he had founded in 1873, and that draws to Missouri scores of the youth, by the same power by which he was drawn to the Indiana and Ohio universities. Governor Hardin left the Governorship to mount to higher things. He so projected his work that it would grow when he had departed. He was a normal man. He moved among men in his natural size and shape. He asked for his own rightful task. That was the task God gave him. Since the world began no other man has done the task that fell to C. H. Hardin. Others have done other things, some have done more dazzling things, many have done as worthy things. But, Hardin did Hardin's task. In the heart of North America, in the nineteenth century it was given to Charles Henry Hardin to have learning without conceit, honors without vanity, wealth without pretention, and in his closing years bring spices and balm to make fragrant the memory of his Lord throughout the flood of years. Every touch of gentleness and truth that Hardin College adds to our daughters is a spark from his anvil. He did more than act his part on the stage of life. He lived his part in the duties of life. He was as he seemed, he seemed as he was; no

more, no less. There was complete self-hood, but no claim of fictitious parts; he was fully and only a man. With him there was neither plumage nor deformity. In this was his greatness; in this was he a teacher of mankind. He sought no biographer. He folded his arms in final rest as the sun wraps himself in the solemn glories of evening. He took no man's crown, no man took his crown.

The loving hands of his widowed wife have undertaken to write his name and deeds for those who would honor manhood. Biography is vitalized history. In the subject of this, biography Greek thought, Roman law, Anglo-Norman aggressiveness, Celtic fire, American independence and the spiritual inquiry and worship of the true Israel found expression. Every young man is an artist in that he seeks a model. According to that model his powers will be drawn forth and moulded. This is perhaps the larger part of his education, He may be educated upward, he may be educated downward. It is, therefore, a benefaction to our sons that Mrs. Hardin here presents.

Government policies and positions need men who feel the pulse-beat of their own generation, gather up the good of the generations gone by and hear the footsteps of the generations to follow; men who can discern the right and point the way. So the Hardin type of manhood should be laid before us.

In Christian service a high standard is needed.

The demand is for the largest capacity, the generous impulse, the mightiest energy. Such were William Kiffin, John Howard, Nathaniel Macon, W. M. McPherson. Such was Charles Henry Hardin, as the story of his life makes known.

Governor Hardin left his beautiful country home with more regret than he left the Executive Mansion, and found more pleasure in returning in evening time to the companionship of his devoted wife than he did in delivering his inaugural address. Great is the home. Let all the people know that Governor Hardin was greatest in his home. So, let the book go forth.

Only by a kindly constraint have we been permitted to use as freely as we have, the name of Sister Hardin. She prefers the satisfaction of seeing her husband honored.

"The fire by night, the cloud by day,
Guided and kept the loving twain,
And storms that swept the desert path
Fell round their tent like gentle rain."

WILEY J. PATRICK.

Bowling Green, Mo.,
September 23, 1896.

LIFE OF GOVERNOR HARDIN.

CHAPTER I.

FAMILY AND PARENTS.

"THE Hardins have been foremost as settlers of the Great West. Towns and counties in many of the Western States have been named for them. As planters, lawyers, soldiers and honest politicians, they have, for more than an hundred years, held an enviable place in the annals of our country. That they still retain the traits of the original founder *Le Hardi*, the bold, the courageous, the venturesome, with the corresponding traits of truthfulness and honesty, is proved by the distinguished positions held by many of them in our day.

The best authenticated tradition known to the undersigned concerning the founders of the family in this country is: 'That three brothers (possibly French Huguenots) emigrated to Canada, but not liking the climate, removed to the colony of Virginia'. Soon after their arrival they separated, married and started branches of the family in various parts of the country".

This account of the family is taken from the

writings of General Martin D. Hardin, of the U. S. Army.

In a letter written by Mr. Hardin's uncle George Hardin, of Bloomington, Indiana, (June 28, 1875) I find the following in relation to family history :

"In conversation, many years ago, with Robert Wickliffe of Lexington, Ky., he inquired of me about my ancestry, of whom I then knew but little. As well as I remember, he said, he and myself were near kinsmen, that his mother was a Hardin, and that she and my father were first or second cousins.

General Martin D. Hardin, deceased, of the war of 1812, of Frankfort, Ky., conversed with me about family history. To the best of my memory, he said, he and my father were first cousins."

Mr. Hardin received a letter from Mrs. Gov. Helm, daughter of Mr. Ben. Hardin, in which she said, "I am satisfied that we belong to the same family".

Charles Henry Hardin, was a son of Charles Hardin and his wife Hannah Jewell Hardin.

The father, Mr. Charles Hardin, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, and came when a child with his widowed mother and family, in 1801, to Kentucky. He moved to Missouri in the fall of 1820, and settled in Howard county, near old Franklin. In 1821 he moved to Columbia, Missouri. He and wife, with seven others, organized on Novem-

ber 22, 1823, the Missionary Baptist Church of his town. He was one of two first chosen deacons of the church, and served in this position five years. He was the first Post-Master of Columbia, but, being a great admirer of Henry Clay, he very naturally fell in on the side of the Clay and Adams party and was displaced by the Jackson administration for a political friend. He died August 20, 1830. The mother of young Charles was Hannah Jewell, sister to William Jewell, a very prominent and distinguished physician and citizen of Columbia, and the founder of William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri.

It is but an act of justice to pay tribute here to the memory of the mother. A firm, devoted christian of unusual strength of mind, left a widow with five young children, the eldest twelve years of age (Mrs. T. R. H. Smith) and the subject of this biography only ten, she was qualified to train him in such a manner as to reflect honor upon herself and make him a blessing to his fellow-men. Young as he was she sent him, horse-back, through the county to collect money due the estate of her husband, who owned and operated a tannery. This the widow had carried on several years after her husband's death. Truly may it be said that she laid the foundation of her son's wonderful business ability. She lived to see him occupy high positions of trust, and courageously meeting them.

As our country was just entering upon that

bloody, bitter struggle, which filled with fearful consternation the minds and hearts of American citizens, it would be proper to give here an extract from a letter written by her son Charles Hardin from Jefferson City, to his wife on May 4th, 1861. He was at that time serving his first term in the State Senate. It is merely to show the state of his feelings at the time. "I reached here yesterday at three o'clock P. M., the Legislature will sit in secret session. Events transpiring indicate a horrid Civil War. Missouri will be forced into it; we must, therefore, look for dreadful times, and prepare for it. If times get worse, I shall go to the country. There is an ordeal we will have to pass, and few can pass successfully. We have had no hand in bringing these times upon us, yet it is a pious duty for us to so direct our affairs as to be able to meet our every debt and our every duty. Were hard times all that is in store for us, we could bear it, but destruction of life and property may yet await us in a near future. Terrible would be such things, but events now occurring force such conclusions on us. I fear if times should be as we now think, I shall, with the entire country, fall a sacrifice.

Write me a long letter and let me know your views. If there is any lady in the land who can adapt herself to the providences of God, you are that one." Just six days from the date of this letter, May 10th, 1861, another trouble was in store

for him—the death of his mother. He was summoned to attend her burial in the Jewell Cemetery, near Columbia. In the midst of this sorrow, cares of State weighed upon him and he had to turn from his mother's grave to meet the stern duties demanded of him. His mother's death was sudden.

Mary E., the eldest sister of young Charles, is the widow of T. R. H. Smith, M. D., who died Dec. 21st, 1885. He had been for twenty years the faithful and efficient superintendant and physician of the State Lunatic Asylum, No 1, at Fulton, Missouri.

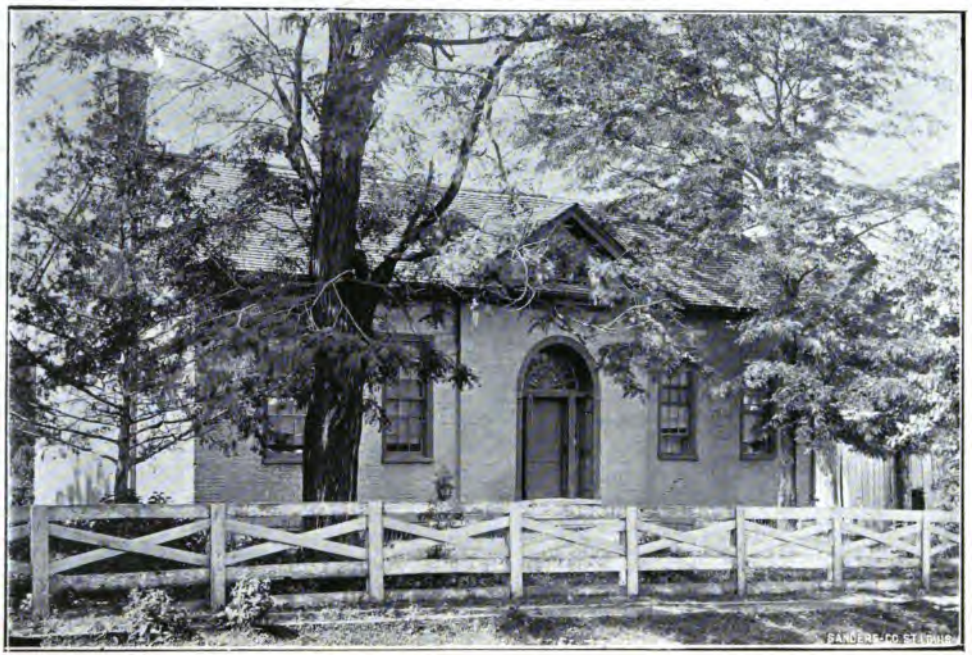
Another sister, Arethusa Jewell Hardin, married John F. Stone, of Columbia, a talented and learned lawyer, who died before he reached the prime of life. Her second husband was Captain Andrew Harper, of St. Louis county, Mo., noted for his faithful public services and philanthropic character. Mrs. Harper died in 1868.

A brother. Thomas Jewell Hardin, acquired a medical education, but preferred agriculture and stock-raising to the practice of his profession. He was a Whig, and in 1856 canvassed for a seat in the Lower House of the General Assembly, as a representative from Audrain county and was elected by a majority of one vote. His opponent was A. B. Tinsley, a Democrat and a very strong man. Thomas died in 1866, in the prime of life.

Young Charles had another brother, Walter, who died at the age of nineteen, and a sister

who died in infancy. To give an illustration of the tender, affectionate heart of Charles Henry, I will quote from a letter written to his wife just before Walter's death, January, 1848. "Walter is, and always has been a favorite with me; his dying situation brings grief and woe to me. No earthly hand can rescue him from the grave. I could have him die if he were prepared for death. I hope greatly that his situation is impressed strongly upon his mind, and that he is seeking relief at the hands of his God."

His young brother did find relief and died a happy, triumphant death. A few days before his death, he talked to his brother Charles on the subject of religion, trying to impress upon him, its transcendant importance. Among other things he said: "Henry (the family called him Henry), whenever you come to feel that Christ died for me, a sinner, you will be a Christian." A volume of divinity is expressed in these dying words of Walter.



Residence of Charles Hardin. Columbia, Mo. Childhood home of Charles H. Hardin.

CHAPTER II.

BIRTH, CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION.

CHARLES Henry Hardin, the subject of this biography was born on a farm, in the northern part of Trimble county, Kentucky, on the 15th day of July, 1820. His parents gave him the many advantages of the schools in Columbia, Mo., his childhood home. Desiring to take a classical and more liberal course, he attended, during 1837–'39, the Indiana State University, at Bloomington,

The following letter addressed to Dr. Jewell, tells the story of his student-work.

Indiana College, October 6th, 1837.

Dear Sir:

"At Mr. Charles Hardin's request, I take the liberty of addressing you, in order to express to you my entire approbation of his diligence as a scholar, and of his deportment as a gentleman, while under my care during a part of the past session; his progress in the Latin language was, I am convinced, *unprecedented,* and never equalled at at any former time, in this or any other American institution; for he has completed the entire praparatory course in the short space of eighteen weeks.

The number of days wherein he recited to me was ninety seven in all, and, during that time he had made such a proficiency as called forth the unanimous approbation of the examining committee and of the president himself, who congratulated him sincerely on his advancement in a language, which to acquire an adequate knowledge of, would require in ordinary capacities, a no less period than fifteen months. He is now admitted into the Freshman class, and, though he has left my department, I shall always render him every assistance in my power, and feel proud of him as being once a pupil of mine. With every sincere wish for his future literary advancement, of which I entertain no doubt whatever, I remain, dear sir,

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM R. HARDING,
Principal Preparatory Department."

Having made up his mind to continue his education at the University of Ohio, Mr. Hardin received the following kind letter from the president of the school from which he was retiring:

"INDIANA UNIVERSITY, March, 1839.

This certifies that Chas. H. Hardin, having been for some time a student of this institution, and conducted himself with propriety, is now, at his request, honorably dismissed.

ANDREW WYLIE,
President.

From 1839 to 1841, he attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated with the degree A. B., July 13th, 1841. Subsequently this institution conferred on him the degree of A. M. Wm. Jewell College gave him the degree of LL. D.

In 1839 he and seven other students of Miami University founded the present wide-spread Greek Society, Beta, Theta Pi. It now has a membership of over four thousand, embracing a large number of leading citizens in political and literary life. The names of the founders are as follows: John Reily Knox, class 1839, lawyer, Greenville, Ohio; David Linton, class 1839, lawyer, Pleasantown, Kansas; died August 10th, 1889; Thomas Boston Gordon, class 1840, lawyer, Nicholasville, Kentucky; died January 25th, 1891; Samuel Taylor Marshall, class 1840, lawyer, Keokuk, Iowa; died summer of 1895; John Holt Duncan, class 1840, lawyer, Houston, Texas; Charles Henry Hardin, class 1841, lawyer, Mexico, Missouri; died July 29th, 1892. Thus it appears that all the founders of Beta, Theta Pi were lawyers. Issuing from the walls of their Alma Mater, they separated far and wide, Ohio, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri and Texas claiming them as their citizens. One by one most of them have entered upon their eternal state. May we not hope that they have met and clasped hands before the great white throne, where their employment will not be to plead the cause of their clients,

but to sing the praises of Him who is the judge of all the earth, and who holds out the sceptre to all who have been defended by Jesus Christ, the Advocate of souls.

As the following extract from a letter written to him by Col. Thomas. P. Miller, president of Columbia College, and his former teacher, is of historic interest, I deem it worthy of a place in this book:

Columbia, Mo, *June* 25, 1839.

My Dear Sir :

Yours from Bloomington and Oxford was duly received, a fact which you have doubtless supposed otherwise, for I cannot allow myself to believe for a moment you would conceive I did not think your favor worthy of a reply. A great question was at the time of the reception of yours and until now, agitating the county, and small as was my influence, I had to give it to my county. I refer of course to the location of the State University. You have seen the law and know the contending counties. They fought as for an Olympic prize. Never have you seen Boone in such commotion. Yesterday the bids of all were opened at Jefferson City, and we have just heard that Boone is winner by some $20,000. I am truly gratified in being able to inform you of this result, as from the spirit of your letter, it would be more than gratifying. Everybody here is in extacies."

The conclusion of his letter is as follows:

"Make my best regards to Prof. Scott. We are not only Pennsylvanians, but county-men, and what is more, pupils of that greatest and best of men, Dr. Wylie. Prof. Scott is as good a man as the world knows.

Your friends and relatives are all well and rejoicing at the event which it is hoped will allow Missourians to find the means of obtaining an education at home.

In conclusion allow me to thank you most sincerely for your letter. Its sentiments of personal consideration I shall ever most proudly cherish; and, believe me, should the occasion offer, it shall not go unimproved, if in aught, I can be the means of adding to your happiness, well-being, or prosperity.

Yours truly,

THOMAS MILLER.

Prof. Scott was then Professor of Miami University, and was father-in-law to President Benjamin Harrison, who graduated in that institution in 1852.

Extract from a letter written by Dr. Jewell to his nephew, Chas. H. Hardin, while at Miami University, July 11th, 1840.

"Henry, the emphatic question is, are you studying hard, are you striving with almost agonizing efforts to lay deep and broad the foundation for future respectability and usefulness?

The substance of the matter, the whole matter is, that it becomes you, having the fire of an honorable ambition burning in your bosom, the love of country, of usefulness, and distinction, as also of filial piety (which will admonish you that you owe a debt you can scarcely hope to ever be able adequately to pay), to incite you in your onward course in virtue and knowledge, to strain every nerve, to be untiring in every proper endeavor to pre-eminently qualify you for the early assumption of the active duties of life."

Dr. Jewell assisted his widowed sister, Mrs. Hannah Hardin, in moulding the character of her son, Charles Henry, as his letters of advice to him while a youth in College give evidence; while she in her acts of kindness and devotion to her brother, amply repaid him for all his kindness to her.

Charles Henry rested not after his return from college, but began at once, 1841, the study of law with Hon. James M. Gordon of Columbia, Mo. Obtaining his license from Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court, he began practice at Fulton, Mo., in February, 1843. He and the Hon. R. B. Reed were partners for five years.

"STATE OF MISSOURI—To wit,

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that Charles H. Hardin, Esquire, having applied to me, William Scott, the undersigned, one of the judges of the Supreme Court,

within and for the State aforesaid, for license to practice law, and having produced satisfactory testimonials of his good moral character, I have strictly examined him as to his qualifications, and do hereby license him to practice as an attorney or counsellor-at-law and solicitor in chancery in all the Courts of Record in the said State. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and forty-three.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Extract from a letter concerning school days from Major James S. Rollins, who graduated at Bloomington, and in 1871 delivered there the address to the Alumni:

"Bloomington has wholly changed since last I saw it—forty-one years ago. The professors all dead and those who were rosy-cheeked boys when I parted with them, now old, gray-headed and gray-bearded men. The only material objects recognized by me, were the old Methodist Church and the centre building of the Court House in which I delivered my graduating address. I was very kindly received by the Alumni; had a very large and brilliant audience, and made them a *good speech.* A number of enquiries were made for you, by persons who remembered you. You ought to go back there again; you would enjoy such a visit. The University is flourishing; they

have a very able faculty, and between three and four hundred students.

Oxford, August 13, 1841.

Mr. Chas. H. Hardin,

Dear Sir:—My father was asking me this morning in reference to you, and was sorry to learn that you were gone without an opportunity on his part, in the hurry of the commencement, to bid you farewell. He requests me to drop you a line and forward you the accompanying volume, as a small testimonial of his affection and regard; at the same time praying that the blessing of the God of Jacob may go with you and keep you.

With the best wishes for your future success and happiness, I remain,

Yours in haste,

R. H. BISHOP, Jr.

Mrs C. H. Hardin.

CHAPTER III.

MARRIAGE AND ACTIVE LIFE.

"Dignity and rank and riches are all contemptible and worthless, but moral character has an immortality that no sword point can destroy; that ever walks the world and leaves lasting influences behind." —*Cumming.*

ON MAY the 16th, 1844, Mr. Hardin married Miss Mary B. Jenkins, daughter of Theodorick and Eliza Duncan Jenkins, of Boone county, Mo. Mr. Jenkins was of Fayette county, Kentucky, and his wife of Bourbon county, the same State. Mrs. Jenkins was the daughter of Mr. Daniel Duncan of Shippensburg, Pa., of Scotch ancestry, tracing it back to Rev. William Duncan, who was born January 7, 1630, in Perthshire, Scotland, and died Januuary 6, 1665, during the religious wars with Charles II. Married August 29, 1657, Susan Holden of Glasgow.

When quite a young man Mr. Daniel Duncan came from Pennsylvania to Paris, Kentucky, where he was a merchant for forty years.

In August, 1848, Mr. Hardin was elected Circuit Attorney for the second Judicial Circuit of Missouri, the same being composed of the counties

of Audrain, Boone, Callaway, Howard, Randolph, and Macon. During his four years of service in that office, no indictment prepared by him was ever quashed or held invalid by the courts, nor did he ever fail to attend the courts, although the terms were very numerous and the traveling then laborious.

In 1852, 1854, and 1858, he was elected to represent the county of Callaway in the Lower house of the General Assembly. In 1855, though a Whig, and the Legislature Democratic, he was elected one of three to revise and codify the statute laws of the State. This work was adopted by the Legislature and he was appointed commissioner to index, annotate and superintend the printing of the same.

When on January 11, 1859, proceedings were instituted by the House of Representatives for the impeachment of Judge Albert Jackson of the 15th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, Mr. Hardin and the Hon. J. Proctor Knott, then a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly of Missouri now a citizen of Kentucky, having been chosen managers on behalf of the House, conducted the impeachment proceedings before the Senate.

He was for about ten years one of the managers, and Secretary of the Board of Managers, of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton, Mo., and he wrote all of the reports of the Board to the Legislature. During this long service, he spent possi-

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Inside view of the Southern Bank of Mexico, Mo. Ex-Governor Hardin was President from its organization until his death.

bly a year's time without compensation, in order to perfect and advance the institution devoted to this most afflicted class of our race.

In 1860, Mr. Hardin was elected Senator from the counties of Boone and Callaway, and also in 1872 from the counties of Audrain, Boone and Callaway. During all his service in the Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and also on Asylums.

In December 1861, he moved to his farm in Audrain County, nine miles southwest of Mexico, where he resided until the spring of 1865, the conclusion of the civil war.

In 1862 he was put under bond and subsequently disfranchised because of alleged sympathy for the Southern Confederacy; yet he was the only Senator who voted against the secession of the State.

In the summer of 1866, he built his house and began the improvement of his farm, two miles north of Mexico, his home during the remainder of his life.

In 1865 he opened a law office in Mexico, Mo., and in 1871 retired from the practice.

Mr. Hardin was President until his death of the Mexico Southern Bank, which was organized in 1869, and re-organized in 1889.

In 1874 he was nominated for Governor, by the State Democratic Convention, held in Jefferson City, by a majority of 2 1-6 of a vote, and was

elected by a majority of about 38,000. During this administration the bonds of the State rose in value from 95 to 107 cents to the dollar.

Senator G. G. Vest has written of Mr. Hardin in connection with the Governorship, as follows:

"I had a good deal to do with his nomination for Governor, as I was Chairman of the Pettis county Delegation in the Convention, and made a determined fight in his behalf. No State in the Union has ever had a more faithful Chief Executive than did Missouri in the person of Gov. Hardin. His first speech after being nominated was at Sedalia, when I had the honor of introducing him to the audience. He stated in simple, plain words, that he proposed to administer the affairs of the State in the same manner he had conducted his own business, economically and justly. He said that he did not propose to attempt any brilliant achievement as Governor, but that he would address himself to discharging his duties as a trustee of the people, and that he would faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon him.

I thought his speech one of the best I had ever heard, and it impressed his hearers so forcibly that many of his political opponents supported him at the polls. I can truthfully say, that among all the public men I have known, Governor Hardin was one of the purest and best. He had some of the best and highest qualities that adorn human nature. He was public spirited, earnest, cour-

ageous, and possessed of the best talent in the world, the common sense which is necessary to success in public and private life. I have never regretted my course in supporting his nomination for Governor."

The State Democratic Convention of July 19, 1876, invited the support and endorsement of the people to the new State ticket then presented in the adoption unanimously of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we point with pride to the administration of Charles H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri, as a model one in the history of the State, and challenge comparison for it with that of any other State in the Union; and upon the honorable record thus made in the management of our State affairs, we invite all good men to co-operate with us in the determination to present and elect a State ticket that shall prove worthy successors to Governor Charles H. Hardin and his associates in the various State offices."

In 1884 Mr. Hardin was president of the Democratic State Convention.

In June 1889, Mr. Hardin received from Gov. Francis his commission as one of the curators of the State University of the State of Missouri. On account of feeble health he resigned in a very short time.

He took an active interest in the establishment of the Missouri Military Academy, at the

head of which was Col. A. F. Fleet, L.L. D. Of him, Col. Fleet has written to a friend, "I had the highest regard for my dear friend, Gov. Hardin and his character. There were few men like him I ever met."

AS A LAWYER.

BY W. H. K.

As a lawyer he was thoroughly learned in the underlying principles of both law and equity. He learned in his early study of the law what every lawyer both young and old should know and strictly heed.

He adhered to the maxim, uttered long ago by Right Honorable William Blackstone, that "The law is a jealous mistress"—that the law books must never be laid aside—never in the least, be neglected, if one in the profession expects success in the highest degree.

While in the practice he was an indefatigable student. He believed and often so expressed himself, that a lawyer could not read the Elementary Books of the law too often; that he ought to read the prime elementary works not less than once a year carefully and thoughtfully, and more frequently if possible.

He repeatedly said that a lawyer should be more than careful about the character of the suits he brought; that he ought to weigh well and study thoroughly the law, and the fact applicable to the

law of the case, and know that he was right in his judgment before he instituted his suit. But he said "a lawyer is to be excused in taking and defending every suit which is brought to him, for every person who is cited to make answer either to a civil or criminal action, is presumed, under the law, to be free from the charge laid in the complaint until he or she is by the strict rules of the law proven to be liable or guilty."

The above rule Gov. Hardin strictly adhered to, and advised all lawyers he came in contact with to conscientiously obey the same rule to the letter.

He was a careful and pains-taking pleader. It has been said of him (he never said it, for he never boasted) that while a young man and while he was a Circuit Attorney for the counties of Boone, Callaway, Howard and others, he never had an indictment "*quashed.*" So attentive and careful was he in the preparation of his papers.

Another striking feature in his pleading was, although he was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the West, and was in consequence a good Latin and Greek scholar, and had decidedly a literary turn, he never indulged in the use of Latin words or phrases, so often used by many lawyers, in the preparation of any of his legal papers. He was wholly free from anything like pedantry. He tried to make everything he put into his pleadings so succinct and clear, that the most ordinarily

educated man could read and understand what he had written.

In endorsing the papers he filed in court, he was never known to use the latin words "*et al*" ("*and others*") which are used by almost all attorneys. He invariably wrote in a plain bold hand "*and others,*" so that no one could mistake the meaning. Promptness was his most striking characteristic as an attorney.

He was never known to be called to the court room when he had legal business. He was always present at the opening of the court, and remained under the eye of the court ready to attend to his cases when called, He often said to young lawyers at the bar, that they ought never to suffer themselves to be called into court. He had the fullest respect and confidence of the court, the officers of the court and the entire bar. He was very easily approached, especially by the young attorneys, and nothing else seemed to give him so much pleasure as to be able to advise them concerning their first cases and efforts at the bar. When well, he was very cheerful and sociable, often joining in a hearty laugh at some pleasing story being told by some merry making attorney. If any attorney sought to indulge in a story that was the least shady, he would show mildly by his countenance that he did not approve of such. He never was known to take any undue advantages in the trial of his cases.

A verbal agreement made by him with a brother

attorney was considered as good as though he had made it in writing. Those knowing him, could not conceive of his taking any advantage or doing any unjust thing in his practice. He relied solely upon the strength of the law and the facts favorable to his cause; not upon chicanery with which to win his case for his client. In addressing a jury he made no pretentions to oratory. He talked along in a plain, straight forward, earnest manner, relying entirely upon the facts as sworn to by the witnesses, and the law as declared by the court. After an almost unbroken and a successful practice at the bar of more than a quarter of a century, he retired respected and honored by the courts in which he had practiced, the attorneys with whom he had been associated, and of a large and appreciative clientage.

HON. CHAS. H. HARDIN AS A LEGISLATOR.

BY HON. CHAS. P. JOHNSON.

Ex-Governor Chas. H. Hardin entered the 27th General Assembly as a Senator from the Ninth District. It was a popular and influential district. He had had some experience in Legislation before, having been in the Lower House from Callaway County. The 27th General Assembly was a notable one, not only for the importance of the questions and measures presented and discussed, but the character and ability of the members of the Body. The Senate in which Governor Hardin was a member was composed of many able and representative men of both parties. The campaign which united all the liberal elements of the State against the restrictive clauses of the Constitution of 1865, had brought to the front many of the strongest and best men of the State. Most every important measure presented would call into the arena of debate, Brockmeyer, McGinnis, Phelen and Ittner of St. Louis, Strother of Saline, LaDue of Henry, Allen of Jasper, Beneke of Chariton, Brace of Monroe, Patterson of Greene, and a number of others, no less worthy of mention. The Session opened with the message of the retiring

Governor, B. Grotz Brown and the inaugural of Gov. Silas N. Woodson. Charles P. Johnson was by virtue of his position, President of the Senate, and Thomas Essex of Iron County, was chosen President *pro tem.* In the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate, Governor Hardin was given the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary. This is the most important committee in both houses of the General Assembly. In addition to this, he was assigned a position on the next important committee, that of Ways and Means, of which Senator Brockmeyer was Chairman. Legislation took a wide range during the Session and various important measures were considered. Questions in relation to Constitutional revision, taxation, finances and credits, the revenue system, the reduction of governmental expenses, the preservation of public order, the establishment of new courts, the department of insurance, the eleemosynary and penal institutions, railway management, educational matters, City and Township organizations and municipal regulations were taken up with zeal and industry, formulated into acts, considered, debated and defeated or enacted into laws. Upon Governor Hardin's Committee the great bulk of the labor fell, and herein was afforded an opportunity for him to apply the splendid powers he possessed as a practical and safe legislator. Studious, conservative, cautious and honest, every bill or measure of any impor-

tance that went to his committee, received his personal attention and closest examination. He was an able and pains-taking lawyer; well versed in the theory and practice af the law and naturally adverse to radical changes. He was peculiarly apt in legal construction and few bills, however carefully drawn, but what came from his committee changed and improved in form and phraseology. His universally recognized ability and integrity carried such weight with his associates that it was a rare thing for one of his reports to be acted upou by the Senate in a manner adverse to his recommendation. In making his reports and explaining the provisions of a bill he was peculiarly felicitous in style and manner. Without rhetoric, he was clear, incisive and compact. He had the power of perspicuity and explanation without undue amplification or repitition. His information upon all questions effecting or pertaining to State affairs was extensive and accurate. This, when added to his other qualities, made him an invaluable supporter or opponent of any measure. The laws passed during tho 27th General Assembly were numerous, varied and valuable. The inprint of his ability and skill as a legislator is shown in a majority of the enactments of that Session. One of the ablest arguments made to the Senate in favor of the repeal of the Social Evil Law of St. Louis, was made by him. It was but natural that the record made by Governor Hardin, during this

Session of the Legislature, in addition to the service he had heretofore rendered his party and the State, should cause him to be chosen as a candidate for Governor of the State. He was exceedingly popular among his associates, always polite, obliging and temperate in debate. He endeared himself to Senators of all parties as well as to all members of the House with whom he came in contact. Before the end of the Session, a strong party had been formed, who were determined to advocate his elevation to the Governorship. It was without his knowledge or consent. It grew up in the firm belief that one who had shown such able qualities as a legislator and law maker was the proper person to select to discharge the high and responsible duties of the office of Governor of Missouri. They were successful in their advocacy. Senator Hardin became Governor of Missouri, and the history of his successful administration shows that he brought to bear in their full force those admirable qualities, which reflected such credit upon his career as a legislator, in the discharge of his duties as Governor of the State of Missouri.

MR. HARDIN AS A FARMER.

For twenty-three years Mr. Hardin pursued his profession—the law, eighteen in Fulton, Callaway County, Mo., and five years in Mexico, Audrain County, Mo. During the four years of civil war he lived on his farm nine miles Southwest of Mexico. Here engaged in caring for it, he found the tranquility of mind, which had been interrupted by the sad, and distracted state of our country and here he displayed the characteristic traits that marked his office life, diligence and strict attention to whatever work was placed in his hands. Thus he verified the remark of a gentleman, made to the writer, "I have heard it said, that a farmer is known by the way in which his fence corners are kept; and I would judge by Mr. Hardin's, that he is a good farmer." Everything about the place gave evidence of industry and neatness.

An humble log house, in a beautiful yard of blue grass, was his dwelling place, for he had no time to erect a better one. He took a deep interest in his stock, which consisted of cattle, sheep and horses, and he did not think it beneath him to assist his delicate wife, in attending to her poultry. A neighbor coming over one day, and finding him thus employed said to him, "I see you are still piddling."

Mr. Hardin and his wife were then as happy and contented, yea, more so, than in the grand Governor's mansion in Jefferson City.

Of course he had not the physical strength to engage in hard manual labor, but in directing work and doing the little needful things on the farm, he found a pleasing diversion.

The war over, Mr. Hardin, in the spring of 1865, sold this farm and opened a law office in Mexico, Mo. During the summer of 1866, he built his house and commenced improving his land, (then in a state of nature,) 2½ miles north of Mexico. This land was heavily timbered, but under his supervising care, this dense wilderness was soon converted into rich blue grass pastures. He did not farm on a large scale and might be termed an Amateur farmer. He kept but little stock and did not attempt to raise much corn. Most of his ground was taken up in blue grass and timothy. He did not have any particular taste for flowers, but came to love them because his wife was fond of them. Until 1871, he went in on horseback to his office in Mexico, returning in the evening to his beloved and almost idolized farm. This home he left to his wife, who cherishes it as a sacred legacy, refusing to part with it as some of her friends advise. To her it is a Mecca, and, while spending there a part of her time she feels that the spirit of her husband is hovering near.

Again into the dim recesses of the far-off silent past,
I must go to bring up mem'ries of the joys that could not last,
Ope' again the long closed gateways of that well remembered place,
Hallowed by his active footsteps, and his love-illumined face.

Residence of Gov. Chas. H. Hardin, near Mexico, Mo., the Governor standing in front lawn.

CHAPTER IV.

AS GOVERNOR: — HARDIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

BY JUDGE JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

CHARLES H. Hardin was inaugurated Governor of Missouri in January 1875. He was elected as the nominee of the Democratic party over his competitor, Major William Gentry, by a very decided majority. His election was the first that fully restored the Democratic party in power in the State after the close of the civil war.

His large experience in the political and legislative affairs of the State; his well recognized ability as a sound lawyer and safe and conservative statesman; his high moral standing; rigid integrity and probity of character, were the leading incentives prompting his party to commit to him its leadership in the critical campaign of 1874.

His administration of the affairs of the State more than gratified the highest expectations of his friends.

His singularly ready conception of its onerous duties; his aptness in dealing with the weightier questions of State-craft, so as not to overshadow the importance of the smaller and apparently less

material subjects demanding executive attention, evinced the unusual power of one who could grasp the *details* of every subject with which he had to deal, and at the same time never permitting them to be hidden behind what seemed to be graver responsibilities.

Besides other material pre-requisites for a successful administration of the executive office possessed by him, he was a practical business man —possessing the highest order of financial ability. The result was that during his two years term the State debt was largely reduced; the large school fund of the State increased and placed upon a sound basis; and the public credit enhanced largely beyond any former period. Its bonds from a depreciated condition of long standing, rapidly advanced in value and when he retired from office, were sought in the best markets of the country at a handsome premium. Another reform inaugurated during his administration was limiting the legislative sessions of the State to bi-ennial meetings not to exceed seventy days duration, thereby largely reducing the former lavish expenditures of that body. But whilst Governor Hardin was a rigid economist, he could in no sense be called narrow or parsimonious.

He believed in liberal provision for all proper objects of public charity, and freely gave of his own means for their establishment and promotion. He favored a fair, but not exhorbitant renumera-

tion of public officers, and held them to a rigid accountability for all official misconduct. He had no compromises with official misfeasance, and was *absolutely* intolerant at any abuse of public trust, sparing no effort to bring all such to certain and adequate punishment. Whilst conservative in all things, he kept fully in line with the progress of the times and never withheld any proper effort to foster and encourage all laudible enterprises looking to the public good. These characteristics controlled his public life, and the result was that great prosperity obtained throughout the State during his gubernatorial term, and the cost of conducting the public affairs was reduced almost one-half of that of some of his predecessors. Another and prominent reform under his official auspices was a decided correction of abuses, of the pardoning power. This high and delicate constitutional power confided solely to the executive, had been so loosely and carelessly exercised for some years, as to subject this functionary to much public criticism. Strong, personal and professional influence had become to a great degree, the leading prerequisite in effecting the pardon of even the most confirmed criminals.

Governor Hardin based the exercise of this high prerogative not upon the lengthy petitions or the intercession of prominent personages, or the more gentle means of sympathetic influences, but solely upon cogent proof of the subject's inno-

cence; or excessive punishment for the offence committed, or such condition of failing health as satisfied him that longer punishment would be cruel and inhuman. His decided course on this subject had a healthy moral effect—promoting greater vigor in the prosecution of criminals, a greater obedience to law, and greater confidence in the public safety.

Entering upon the administration of his office at a time so recent after the close of the war between the States, when the demoralizing effects of the strife were still holding their blight upon the peace and safety of society, his firm and fearless utterances on all occasions against any toleration of lawlessness and crime, had much to do in restoring peace and good order in the State.

Whilst an eminently just man he was not without a sufficient moiety of sympathy to administer justice with mercy. So that his administration was of that broad, liberal and humane character that everywhere inspired the respect and confidence of all classes of society.

No blot rests upon his official career, and history will record it as one of the model administrations of this great commonwealth.

So popular indeed was it, that men of all parties, by every character of entreaty sought to induce Governor Hardin to submit himself to the people for a second term. But this he persistently declined—preferring the repose of private life

to the delicate responsibilities so incident to public station, and especially to one of his sensitive and conscientious nature.

THE GRASSHOPPER PROCLAMATION.

PROF. W. R. ROTHWELL, D. D.

The Grasshopper year—no one who lived in the devastated district of Missouri will ever forget. It threatened famine. It is incredible in what numbers the yet wingless hoppers came, in vast moving armies. Myself, wife and children with the help of neighbors tried to defend our promising garden against them for three days, all in vain. They ate every green thing, and holding by their hind legs they gouged out the succulent roots to the depth of an inch and a half. They pushed through windows and doors and attacked the floral house plants. I stood one day in front of Jewell Hall and watched a moving army of these Rocky Mountain locusts mow the yet green college campus. They left only blackness behind them. When the vanguard reached the long stone steps of the college front, up they hopped in unchecked phalanx, and, on and on until they piled up against the inner brick wall a foot high. I watched them

at other times invading farmer's fields. Fences were not in their way. Ditches and long lines of fire fretted them for a little, but were soon passed. Before them a beautiful field of young corn, behind them nothing but a clean black sod. Meadows were but the feast of a day. Pastures seemed as if burnt over, with white peeled withes standing here and there. An astonished stare and sense of helplessness settled upon every human face.

When the fast day proclaimed by Governor Hardin came, the people of our town and the near country met in church. We ate nothing till after the setting of the sun. In the church, which my family attended, Rev. H. M. Richardson, D.D., pastor, we met at 9 o'clock. All day till 5 p. m., we held a continuous meeting, some at times going and others coming. I can vividly recall some of the prayers offered and speeches made. The whole community in a very genuine way, without regard to religious differences, humbled themselves before God. I remember seeing a Jew fellow-citizen, who, not having a synagogue of his people in our town, came to our church. When he had walked about half down the aisle with uncovered head the congregation was just bowing again in prayer. I shall never forget the uplifted hand and reverent prayerful face of that business son of Abraham, as he stood in the aisle through the prayer.

Throughout Clay County there was very gen-

eral observance of the fast day, somewhat after this fashion.

I believe it was the third day after the fast day that the grasshoppers left us.

The effect of the fast day as appointed by Governor Hardin and observed by us as suffering citizens, was good and only good so far as I can recall its effect. Genuine prayer and supplications with fasting were made unto God. And what pious people accepted as a gracious deliverance from heaven, speedily came. Although it was some days past the middle of June, we replanted our fields and gardens. We had a good season and late fall, unusually late, giving the crops for the most part time to mature.

I think the action of his excellency, Governor Charles H. Hardin, in this matter to have been eminently Christian and humane, and I am sure that in Northwest Missouri where there was real suffering, and a marked threatening of utter failure of all crops for man and beast, it was in every way a blessing.

May an ever increasing and intelligent Christian citizenship in our great State elect to our high places in government, such righteous, humane and God-fearing men.

William Jewell College, Oct. 13, 1896.

AS THE PRESS SAW THE GOVERNOR.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The Jefferson City correspondent of the *Republican*, pays the following well deserved compliment to the present State Government: "The various State departments of the administration seems to take pattern after their head. They all do their work as well as possible, with as little fuss as possible. Everybody seems to be busy. I was surprised at the uniform industry; I could not tell the officers from the clerks, except as I knew them personally. Heretofore I have always seen some dignified gentleman at the Capitol building whose province was to do the heavy standing around. But that individual seems to have departed. Perhaps he secured a position where he can still display his talents in the street cleaning department of St. Louis. That seems to be the place where the heavy standing around is most brilliantly performed at present. At all events the time honored position is now vacant in Jefferson City—and no bummer need apply.

Intelligencer, January 19, 1877.

The close of Gov. Hardin's message, relating to national affairs, is patriotic, sound and to the point. He does not believe in submission to fraud or force in violation of the usages and practices which have been observed throughout our national history.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

They command an unusual figure—99 cents currency.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, the purchasers.

Yesterday, the day named in the advertisement therefor, bids for the purchase of $800,000 bonds of the State were opened in the executive office. The advertisement called for bids for either gold, sterling or currency bonds at bidders option. All bids were for currency bonds. Bids were opened publicly by the Governor, in the presence of the Fund Commissioners. In the room were also Hon. Samuel Hays, representing the house of Seligman & Co., of New York, Mr. Gwynne, of the house of Gwynne & Day, New York, and O. G. Burch, of the St. Louis *Democrat.*

Mr. Gwynne has been operating in Missouri bonds for many years.

At the hour of ten o'clock the bids were opened in the order named below. Very little was said while the bids were being opened and read. They are respectfully as follows:

New York, May 5, 1875.

JOS. W. MERCER, State Treasurer,
THOS. HOLLIDAY, State Auditor.
} Fund Com's. Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo.

Gentlemen—Herewith we submit offers for the loan of $800,000, to be awarded on the 10th inst, as follows;

We will take $50,000 6 per cent. Bonds at 95.13. $50,000 6 per cent. Bonds at 95.55. Bonds to be dated May 1st, and to be delivered and paid for June 10th prox. Please send us telegram after the opening of the bids stating highest and lowest prices at which the awards are made.

Very Respectfully,

GWYNNE & DAY.

LETTER NO. 2.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1875.

JOS. W. MERCER,
State Treasurer,
THOS. HOLLIDAY,
State Auditor.
} Fund Com's. Missouri.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with your advertisement herewith attached, we beg leave to offer to buy the eight hundred (800) 6 per cent. bonds, payable in lawful money of the United States $1000 each as follows:

The 260 bonds to bear date May 1st, 1875, at 97.39. Ninety-seven and thirty-nine hundreths equal to $973.90 for each bond.

The 540 bonds to bear date July 1st, 1875, at 96.80 Ninety-six and eighty hundredths per cent. equal to $968 for each bond.

Very Respectfully,

KOHN & Co.

For account of Messrs. Netter & Co., N. Y.

PROPOSAL NO. 2.

City of Jefferson, May 10th, 1875.

Hon. Joseph Mercer, State Treasurer Hon. Thos. Holliday, State Auditor. Fund Commissioners:

Gentlemen:—We herewith submit offers for the loan to be awarded to-day as follows:

We will take

25,000 6 per cent. currency bond 95.77.
25,000 " " " " 95.91.

25,000 6 per cent. currency bond 96.03.
25,000 " " " " 96.53.

Bonds to be dated May 1st, and to bear interest from that date. Very Respectfully,

GWYNNE & DAY, New York City.

New York, May 6th, 1875.

Messrs. Joseph W. Mercer and Thomas Holliday, Fund Commissioners, Jefferson City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—In conformity with your advertisement dated April 5th, 1875, we propose to purchase 800 bonds of $1.000 each, 6 per cent. interest in lawful money at the rate of ninety-nine (99) and accrued interest. We are gentlemen.

Very Respectfully,

J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

The last was the best. It had no sooner been read than the Governor dryly remarked, "Why he opens his mouth and swallows the whole." And so it was. Seligman & Co. carry off $800,000 Missouri bonds, currency for $792,000. Well done.

This sale is even better than that made of the gold bonds of St. Louis county which only brought 98 cents. We believe this is the best sale made of Missouri bonds since the war.

THE GOVERNOR.

A Platte County Paper, 1875.

I would fail in my duty, were I not in this closing letter to say something of Governor Hardin, in his executive relation to the legislature. In many respects he has already shown himself to be one of the most remarkable men that ever filled

that office. His messages have all indicated an uncommon amount of good judgment, thorough information, and a decision of character seldom possessed by any man. He acts only upon his own suggestions, but they are generally better than he could get from anybody else. In his official capacity, he is no respecter of persons, but pursues a course strictly and rigidly in accordance with his own conscientious convictions. He has favored no one man or set of men, but has labored incessantly for the general good of the State. He does not regard his official station as one of profit, political advantage or honor, but one of duty and service. He has won not only the admiration of good men in his own party, but has forced his political opponents to speak in strong praise of his policy. If there are any rings, he is not a party to them. If there are frauds, they get no favor from him, but, instead, a stern rebuke and prompt exposure. In his selection of men to fill his appointments, he has disregarded the course of his predecessors and has made his choice on account of merit rather than loud sounding endorsements. With such a man at the helm, Missouri will be safely, honorably and uprightly governed; what greater boon could she ask? R.

A DESERVED ENDORSEMENT.

The formal endorsement the Democratic Convention gave Gov. Hardin, is no empty, unmean-

ing compliment, but an honest and merited tribute to the most satisfactory administration the State has had for years—if, indeed, it ever had as good a one. The last two years in this State, are a period free from fraud and peculation; free from violence and disorder, and marked by social tranquillity, thrift and public and private economy. The adoption of a new constitution that will save the State, first and last, $300,000 a year; the abolition of the costly and unnecessary practice of annual sessions of the legislature; the establishment of the State debt and the revenues on a basis which while reducing the State taxes, has raised the price of our bonds from 93 to 106; and the growth of a good will among the people of the State that has entirely dissipated the resentments of the war—these are some of the products of Gov. Hardin's administration; and it will be admitted that they deserve every word of the indorsement the Convention gave it. The present administration has done much to prove that a Democratic policy means peace, order, frugality, prosperity and low taxes, and that the country, instead of having reason to apprehend trouble from a change from Republicanism to Democracy, would largely profit by it.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Tribune, Jefferson City, 1877.

Governor Hardin's message, which we issue to-day in the shape of a supplement, is a very full

and able presentation of all matters within the scope of his official supervision. It had of necessity to be lengthy to treat as fully as it does all the subjects to which he invites the attention of the General Assembly, but its length should not prevent a careful perusal of it, for it presents the true condition of the various departments of the State, its public institutions, its finances, and abounds in practical suggestions looking to the retrenchment of the public expenses. It contains all the information necessary for the Legislature to have.

In this connection we take occasion to say, as Governor Hardin is about to retire from office, that in the discharge of the duties of his office, he has been honest, capable and faithful, and that his administration has not been tainted by any single act of even questionable propriety. He retires from office honored and respected by the people of Missouri, without respect to party.

GOVERNOR HARDIN.

Fulton Telegraph, Friday, January 5. 1877.

Our distinguished and popular Governor, will retire from office next week, the most popular Executive that ever occupied that position. His successor, Gov. Phelps, will go into office with the good opinion of an immense majority of the people of Missouri, and that he will faithfully and honestly discharge his duties, his past official life is a guarantee.

Special Correspondence, St. Louis Times, 1876.

GOVERNOR HARDIN

is looking to the close of his official career with great satisfaction. He says he hails the end with more pleasure than he did the beginning. He has done some work on his farewell message, but the bulk of it remains to be written. It will probably be the most exhaustive document he has ever written and will deal with both State and national matters in a pretty vigorous manner. It is reported that he will advocate the reduction of clerkships in the various State offices and a general reduction of expenses wherever at all possible. He says this must be done to meet the requirements of the times. The phases of the national troubles are so changeable that he will probably not draw up his conclusions on that subject till the very last moment, but whatever he says he will say plainly and to the point, as he spoke on the usurpation in Louisiana two years ago. The governor will not stay in Jefferson a day longer than required by official duty. His wife leaves here on the 30th of this month to prepare their home at Mexico, where they both long to be and enjoy the balance of the winter in peace, entirely freed from the annoyances of those grave responsibilities which they have sustained so much to the satisfaction of the people of Missouri.

During the administration of Governor Hardin as everybody knows, the mansion has been the

most homelike place on earth. Mrs. Hardin was a strict Baptist and I dare say nothing has occurred in her house during the whole two years that could make her Pastor bat his eye with the slightest disapproval.


That our daughters may be as corner stones
polished after the similitude of a palace
HARDIN LADIES' COLLEGE
AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Mexico, Mo.

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JARDIN LADIES COLLEGE
AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Waterville Me

CHAPTER V.

HARDIN COLLEGE.

"How blest the memory of those, who like the setting sun, have left a trail of light behind them, by which others may see the way to that rest, which remaineth for the people of God."

COMPLETENESS and permanency were ruling ideas in the mind of Mr. Hardin. He built no air-castles or ice-palaces. He foundedHardinCollege and provided in the Charter that the life of the institution might abide after his decease. Forty per cent. of the income of the endowment must return to increase the endowment, until that fund shall reach one-half million dollars. Mr. Hardin gave to the College for endowment and other purposes, $70,000. The citizens of Mexico, where the school is, gave the grounds and buildings, valued at $8,200. The furniture of the institution is estimated at $12,000. There are accommodations for some two hundred boarding pupils. There are public halls, dining halls, assembly rooms, lecture rooms, teacher's rooms, music rooms and reading rooms.

HARDIN COLLEGE.—MR. HARDIN'S PRINCELY ENDOWMENT.

From the Mexico Leader, June 25th.

"At the mass meeting held at the court house, Monday night, Hon. Chas. H. Hardin supplemented his gift of $3,500 to inaugurate Hardin College, with a princely endowment of nearly $10,000. This endowment is unconditional. Mr. Hardin gives regardless of what others may give. The endowment consists of 2,515 41-100 acres of land, worth in prosperous times in cash, $31,697. Notes secured by deed of trust, $5,685.20, making $37,382.20.

The plan of the endowment provides that sixty per cent. of the income therefrom, shall be devoted, annually to current college expenses, pay teachers, etc. The remaining forty per cent. of income, is to be added to the endowment to increase it annually. By this plan the endowment in time will become sufficient to sustain the college upon a scale equal in extent to the expectations of the most sanguine, as the re-investment of four-tenths of the income, even at six per cent., will in a few years, by compounding itself, grow into a large sum.

The munificence of Mr. Hardin in this matter is beyond praise. To use his own words 'It brings its own reward.'

The subscriptions for erecting buildings up to yesterday evening amounts to nearly $7,000.

We are sure the moneyed men of Audrain, and those who have their life-hopes and prospects centered here, will not let this grand enterprise fail. They will come up and second Mr. Hardin's noble generosity and build this college."

There are seven sets of stairways leading from the upper to the lower stories. There is a building for chapel service, with an elegant Concert Hall for public exercises, with capacity for seating 1200. The College buildings are specimens of splendid architecture. They are lighted by elictricity and heated by steam.

"The appalling calamities sometimes occurring in schools could never occur at Hardin.

(*a*) The building is well nigh fire-proof.

(*b*) It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and by the *best experts* pronounced absolutely safe.

(*c*) There are seven flights of stairs. There is no part of the building that is ten steps from stairway.

(*d*) Iron ladders, at short intervals, extend from the third story to the ground on outside, the entire length of buildings, on both sides and at the end.

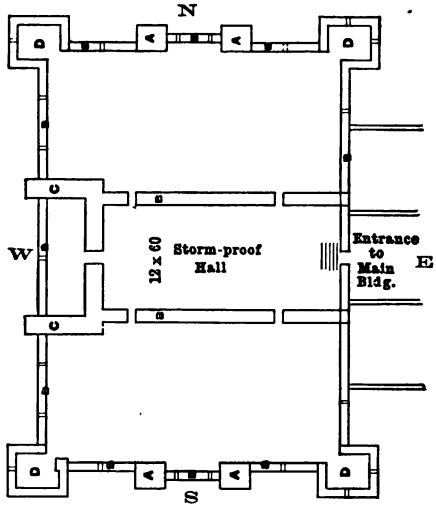
(*e*) In every room, as the law requires, is a coil of rope, securely fastened on the inside, long enough to reach to the ground.

(*f*) The girls are carefully taught and drilled in the use of the ropes and ladders.

(*g*) A most careful night watch is on guard from night until morning throughout the year.

(*h*) Twenty-four faithful teachers, with loving care, are constantly watching every interest of the girls.

(*i*) A large fire plug, with 100 feet of hose permanently attached, 30 feet from the front steps, brings a large steam of high pressure water from the city reservoir.



HORIZONTAL SECTION OF CONSERVATORY SHOWING STORM-PROOF HALL.

A A. Towers, solid, forty-two by thirty-four inches, anchored in wall.

B B B. Solid walls, eighteen inches.

C. Solid walls, thirty-four inches thick.

D D. Towers twelve by twelve feet, almost solid.

While the entire college building is one of the most solid and substantial in America, architects affirm that this hall is cyclone-proof."

The college grounds, more than ten acres in area, are covered with beautiful shade trees and evergreens. The Campus has been handsomely laid off by a landscape gardener and covered with green-sward. It is traversed by about 5,000 feet of granitoid walks.

In addition to the usual instructions given in institutions of higher education, Hardin has a superior department of music. "While the President of Hardin College has spared neither effort nor expense to furnish a collegiate course, thorough and complete, modelled after the best colleges and universities in this country, he has been impressed with the need of a Conservatory of Music in the Mississippi Valley equal in all respects to the great Conservatories of the old world." With this view Hardin Conservatory of Music has been established and it now has ten instructors in the Faculty.

The President of the College is Prof. A. K. Yancy, A. M. Under his administration the College has steadily grown, as it did under the former able Presidents. The Bible is a daily study. "Each day's work is commenced with devotional

exercises in the presence of the school." In Hardin College, by God's grace, "Our daughters may be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." Hardin College is devoted exclusively to the education of young ladies. Mr. Hardin was President of the Board of the College from the time it was founded until his death. He gave the affairs of the institution his personal attention.

His successor in the Board Presidency is Deacon Thomas B. Hitt, of Mexico. The Governor and he were first cousins, their mothers being sisters. Mr. Hitt is a Missourian by birth, education and life. He is a man of sterling character and noble aims, and is a firm supporter of the College.

Mexico Baptist Church, July 12, 1873.

WHEREAS it has pleased our Heavenly Father to put it into the heart of our esteemed Mr. C. H. Hardin to donate about forty thousand dollars of his property to establish a Baptist Female College in the town of Mexico. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we appreciate this as another manifestation of God's providence and goodness towards His people through the instrumentality of Mr. Hardin.

Resolved, That the people at large and the church especially, are under lasting obligations; and that the heartfelt thanks of the church are hereby tendered to Mr. Hardin for his liberality in our behalf.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the church record and a copy of the same be handed to Mr. Hardin by the clerk.

JOEL GUTHRIE, Mod. pro tem.

R. D. WOODS, Clerk.

HARDIN COLLEGE.

"This is the name given to the new Female School, inaugurated by the gift of Hon. C. H. Hardin. Articles of incorporation have been framed and the institution incorporated by order of the Court. The names of the Trustees are seen in the proceedings of a recent meeting elsewhere published. While nearly all of the gentlemen are Baptists, or recognized supporters of that church, we clearly suppose it is not their design to make of it a sectarian school. It is necessary that its control be under the charge of some religious denomination; it will do more for its maintainance and guard its interests with a more jealous eye. The incorporators are mostly gentlemen of means, and will doubtless do all that is reasonable and proper to advance the success of the institution. They call upon the citizens of the county to aid them in building up a college that shall be an honor to the State. Our citizens should show an alacrity in doing so. We have too long suffered the want of good schools, and incurred the heavy expense of sending our sons and daughters to other towns and cities to be educated. If our people do what they should, we will soon have a Female College in Mexico equal to any in Missouri. Ample buildings will be erected, competent professors employed, and the school be opened for the reception of students by the approaching autumn. We are satisfied that the President and Trustees mean

business, and that the most tireless energy will characterize their movements, until all that is sought shall be secured."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HARDIN COLLEGE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF HARDIN COLLEGE,
MEXICO, MO., June 10, 1873.

In pursuance of a provision in the articles of association, the Board of Directors met on this day, being the first Tuesday after the order was made by the Circuit Court of Audrain County directing a certificate of incorporation to issue to Hardin College.

On motion Lewis Hord was chosen temporary President, and Charles H. Hardin temporary Secretary. On a call of the roll, the members of the Board were, Lewis Hord, James Callaway, E. J. Gibbs, Samuel A. Craddock, J. M. Gordon, T. B. Hitt, James Corroll, William Harper, Thomas Smith, William H. Woodward, J. D. Murphy and Charles H. Hardin. Absent, Joel Guthrie.

On motion the Board proceeded to elect by ballot permanent officers, President, Vice-President, Sectetary and Treasurer, for such terms and duties as may be fixed by by-laws to be hereafter adopted. The result on a count of the ballot was the election of Charles H. Hardin, for President, Lewis Hord, Vice-President; James Corroll, Secre-

tary; and William Harper, Treasurer; who were declared unanimously elected to their respective offices, and they entered upon their duties.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. D. Murphy.

On motion Messrs. Hord, Harper and Corroll were appointed a committee to prepare and report by-laws for the government of the Board and College. On motion Mr. Hardin was added to this committee.

On motion Messrs. Hord, Woodward and Harper were appointed a committee on buildings. On motion Mr. Hardin was added to this committee.

On motion Messrs. Hord, Woodward and Harper were appointed a committee on Finance.

On motion Messrs. Murphy, Hord and Craddock were appointed a committee on College organization.

On motion of Mr. Hord the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this Board to establish, without delay, a first-class Female College; and we call upon the citizens of the county to aid us to the extent of thirty thousand dollars, which, if given, shall be faithfully applied in erecting suitable buildings for the purpose.

Resolved further that it is the purpose of this Board to open this College for the reception of students about the first of September next.

On motion of Mr. Callaway, the Secretary was directed to furnish the city papers with an abstract of the proceedings of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Craddock the Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

C. H. HARDIN, Prest.

JAMES CORROLL, Sec.

HARDIN COLLEGE LIBRARY AND CABINET.

1880.

Hardin College has just been presented a valuable collection of books for the library by Governor Hardin. Mrs. Hardin also presented quite a collection of rare and beautiful specimens from the Far West for the cabinet. We are glad to be able to chronicle the fact that both the library and cabinet are gradually growing in size and value. Contributions solicited from all friends of the College, with the assurance that they will be properly appreciated. The practical, every day use to which we put these donations is the public's best guaranty that we value their gifts. Already we have cause for thankfulness. Our gratitude shall increase as these essential helps accumulate in the College.

MISS LYDA BROOKS, Libr'n.

MISS RUSSIE BOYD, Sec'y.

BACCALAUREATE ADDRESS AT HARDIN.

Delivered June 8, 1882.

GOOD ADVICE.

When Ex-Governor Hardin conferred the degree on the graduating class of Hardin College, he made the following neat and appropriate little speech:

YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES;

This institution, by her proper authorities has conferred upon you the degree Baccalaureate, and I have come to present you the evidence of her action. (Here he delivered the diplomas.) Preserve these memorials as tokens of her sincere affections and high estimate of your moral and intellectual worth. They are records of the highest honor she can confer on you, and are pledges to the communities to which you are about to return that you have maintained here commendable deportment and acquired intellectual wealth. Happy will it be for this institution if you will ever assert in your acts and bearing the truth thereof. Her fame rests with her graduates. Their repute reflects back upon her for good or evil, as they may be estimated by the world in which they move. Hence it is, her eye will follow whithersoever they may go, and she will sympathize with them in their afflictions and defeats, and rejoice in their triumphs and success. You have talents and acquirements; make them useful and invaluable in the circles in which you may move. Be ambitious to increase your talents and to increase your acquirements and usefulness, continuously and indefinitely. Stagnation is death; motion is life. Make no such mistake as to suppose that in the great life you are about to begin you have nothing to do, that no duty is enjoined upon you. God has assigned to you a high moral mission. You have

been favored, have enjoyed the best advantages, and hence the increased responsibility that has been fixed upon you by that Providence which attends human life. Society has claims upon your talents, your acquirements, your bearing and character as examples—nay, your country has claims, and why not upon you as well as upon young men? Look upon the land and see its moral desolation and woe. The throbs of the wire and the columns of the newspaper attest daily the general moral wreck that seems to be going on. How shall it be stayed? The wise and God-given fathers of the republic said, by the dissemination of general intelligence and virtue. They knew. Every child, male or female, in the broad land, should at least have a thoroughly moral American education, and until this is done the moral wreck will go on. Government and society have ample means to enforce all appliances for this moral regeneration. Why is it not done? Simply because the current of popular sentiment has not volume enough *yet*. May you throw the whole energy of your life on the right side of this question. Be outspoken and active in the cause of education. Illustrate throughout your lives that refinement, the Christian graces and general intelligence are the only substantial foundations for solid character, happiness and contentment.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CLOSING YEARS.

"Like a shadow thrown softly and lightly from a passing cloud,
Death fell upon him."—*Wordsworth.*

AT THE expiration of his term as Governor, Mr. Hardin returned to his quiet country home. But, alas, it was there the foundation was laid for the disease, that for fifteen years insidiously preyed upon his vitals and hastened the event so much deplored by surviving friends, especially her, who left alone, sighs for

"The touch of a vanished hand,
The sound of a voice that is still."

It was in the harvest field in the summer of 1878, while looking on as the hands were at work, that he received a slight sunstroke. It attacked him with greater intensity the next summer (1879), and with his family he went to Colorado. The cool climate of that State wrought a wonderful change, and in a short time he was able to climb its mountains. A longer stay would have been better for him. Coming home in the fall he assumed again the cares of his farm, thinking that he was suffi-

ciently strong, but he overtaxed his strength and the result was he had to give up all business, during the winter of 1879 and 1880. Early in the spring of 1880, with his wife he went to New Mexico. It was the wrong season of the year for invalids, and he was prostrated for five weeks at Santa Fe, and, attended by a physician, himself an invalid, who pronouced the climate of New Mexico the best, except in the months of March and April. He said that he seldom left the house during those months. When Mr. Hardin was sufficiently strong we left for Denver, Colorado, where he remained until August. Here Mr. Hardin became a church member, and soon after his return home was received by letter in the Baptist church, Mexico, Mo.

Although Mr. Hardin had been governed from his youth by moral principles, it was not until disease had laid its heavy hand upon him that he was awakened to a sense of his true condition, and was led to cry out, "God, be merciful to me a sinner." This was in the winter of 1880. For months he was under deep conviction, and had his wife read the Bible to him and pray for him, asking her to pray aloud. Gradually he was brought out of darkness into light, and sometime before he was aware of it, his wife thought he had found his Saviour. When addressed by her on the subject of joining the church, he would reply, "I am not good enough," This objection she met by saying,

"It is not our goodness that saves us; it is the righteousness of Christ imputed to us by faith and it is faith that leads to good works."

While in Denver, they met Dr. Booth who was staying at the same Hotel, and was then filling the pulpit of the Baptist Church, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Ellis. Mr. Hardin attended church and seemed so interested in the services, the Doctor thought him a member, and his mind was not disabused until communion day, when he noticed that he did not commune. After the close of the meeting asking the reason, Mr. Hardin replied, "I am not a member of the church." Then his wife remarked "he should be one." The next day Dr. Booth and Dr. Jeffrey had a conversation with him, and the following Wednesday evening at prayer-meeting, he was baptized in the Baptist Church in Denver. This was in August 1880.

Immediately after this, we left Colorado on our route to California, but only got as far as New Mexico, staying a week in Salt Lake, from which place on account of his feeble health, we turned our faces homeward. We stopped in Laramie City, Wyoming, and remained five weeks. He was greatly benefited by his sojourn there and returned home in the fall.

Mr. Hardin's firm and comprehensive business qualities and energy of character, now sanctified by the grace of God, were henceforth employed in every good word and work. His life was spiritual,

his gifts constant and free. He was assistant Moderator of the General Association and President of its Executive Board. He was President of the Missouri Baptist Ministerial Aid Society; whose Constitution he wrote, and for many years he was a trustee of Wm. Jewell College, and a member of the Missouri Historical Society, located at Liberty, Mo. He gave a thousand dollars towards building the present house of worship and in his will left two thousand.

The summer of 1881–82 we spent in mountains and watering places of Virginia. The winters of 1884–85 were spent in visiting Southern cities—New Orleans, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Palatka, St. Augustine, Sandford, Tampa, Fernandina, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Charleston, Nashville and Memphis. In the summer of 1887 we spent six weeks in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was treated with a slight benefit. In the fall of 1891, we spent three weeks at Eureka Springs, Ark., but there was no change for the better.

Leaving home the first of March with the intention of visiting French Lick Springs in Indiana, which had been highly recommended by Judge Gresham, he stopped at the Rengo House, Mexico, Mo., that he might attend to some necessary business affairs, but alas, the disease that had been for so long a time sapping his strength, took firmer, deeper hold, and he was prostrated on his bed never to rise until the angel of deliverance came

to release his spirit from the suffering tenement of clay. Calmly and peacefully he breathed away his life. He had known for years that his disease was incurable, and he was prepared when the summons came to meet it as only a Christian could. The evening before his death his wife asked him, "Mr. Hardin, do you know me." He had lost the power of speech, but feebly raising his hand, he tenderly and lovingly stroked her face. The last words he was heard to say, was "Oh, Lord," and he smiled

"As if he saw the face, and caught the gracious eye,
Of Him, the sinless Teacher, who came for us to die."

A short time previous to this he asked "Who are all those looking down upon me." May they not have been his ministering spirits, waiting to convey him to the spirit world? I sometimes think that these messengers are visible to the mortal eye of the dying, before immortality is put on. How comforting the thought!

"Man" is not, as a certain writer has said, "a piece of animated clay, which rises above the surface for a short period, and then is lost in the ocean of oblivion."

Charles H. Hardin is not lost. His spirit which for a short time was linked to clay still lives. In the grave the clay is sleeping now, but God Himself assures us that one day it will arise, and re-united to the spirit, will be glorified.

He is not forgotten. He still lives in the

heart and memory of friends who knew and admired him, and realize that they, too, are hastening on to the day of dissolution, when for them will be solved the problem of human life.

The spirit is gone from its comrade of clay,
Beyond human sight to a land far away,
Leaving the body in the grave to decay,
Until shall come on that glad future day,
The summons to rise; when the purified clay
And the spirit united, will live on for aye.

CHAPTER VII.

IN MEMORIAM.

"The friends we have loved, pass away from our sight, but they live in our memory and our hearts, while their voice comes back to us with a power that it never had when we saw their moving lips."

GOV. FRANCIS' PROCLAMATION.

GOVERNOR Francis issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON,
JULY, 29, 1892.

It is with sincere sorrow that I make official announcement of the death of Hon. Charles H. Hardin, formerly Governor of the commonwealth. He departed this life at his home, Mexico, Mo., at 9:30 a. m., this day. Few of the citizens of Missouri have enjoyed and retained the confidence and respect of the people of the State in as high a degree as did ex-Gov. Hardin. His public life extended through a quarter of a century or more and was characterized by conscientious devotion to duty. As a Legislator and Executive he was able, just, diligent, painstaking and courageous; and as a

public servant his example is worthy of emulation. Since his retirement from official station, about fifteen years ago, his attention has been largely devoted to the interests of education, and his aid and influence have at all times been given to the advancement of Missouri, to the promotion of good citizenship and to the betterment of society.

Now, therefore, as a manifestation of our appreciation of his life and services and as a mark of respect to his memory, I, David R. Francis, Governor, do hereby order that the flags be displayed at half mast on all the State buildings until and including the day of the funeral.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Governor.

Attest: A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR C. H. HARDIN DEAD.

Mexico Ledger.

After a Lingering Illness He Passes Peacefully From Earth to His Reward on High—A Just and Good Man.

The tolling of the Court House bell at 9 o'clock this morning announced the death of ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin at the Ringo House in this city. Governor Hardin had been sick for some time of diabetes, but died a peaceful death. At 10 o'clock to-morrow his remains will be taken to the Baptist church in this city where they will lie in state until 10 o'clock Sunday morning, when memorial services will be conducted. There will be no regular sermon preached, but remarks will

be made by friends of the deceased who may be present. The remains will be interred beneath a pear tree, near the gate in the garden at the Governor's farm, just north of Mexico. This quiet and retired spot was selected by the Governor.

GOVERNOR CHARLES H. HARDIN.

Mexico Intelligencer.

Charles H. Hardin, Mexico's benefactor and Missouri's model Executive, is dead. Our people bow their heads in sincerest sorrow, while every Missourian feels the great loss the State has sustained.

It is the ending of a life full of usefulness, of honor, of charity and public spirit. Unostentatious, modest to a degree that made him appear reserved, pure in thought, and generous in action, ambitious only to do good in a practical way, untiring in his efforts to advance the best interests of his people—Governor Hardin's name and deeds will long be revered by the State of his adoption whose interests he served so honorably and so well.

His wealth did not consist in the accumulation of money, but in deeds of charity and munificent benefaction.

The College which bears his name is not the only monument to Governor Hardin's public spirit. Mexico's only park is a gift from the same source, while he has been first in every movement to ad-

vance the interests of the city and the county, giving generously of his means to every enterprise which gave promise of public good.

Governor Hardin was a Christian gentleman whose modest mien was a constant rebuke to cant and hypocrisy; a statesman and a patriot who recognized his accountability to the people and by a life of spotless purity gave them full return for the confidence and love they reposed in him.

It would be difficult indeed to compute the value of such a life. We can only know that there is reverence in every heart for the honored dead and sincere sorrow for the stricken wife who shares with her illustrious husband the love of all our people.

FUNERAL OF GOV. HARDIN.

"Beautiful Tributes to Deceased by Governor Francis, Judge Macfarlane and Several Others. The Remains Followed to the Grave by a Large Concourse of Sorrowing Friends—Services at Hardin College Chapel.

The funeral of ex-Governor C. H. Hardin, which took place at Hardin College Chapel at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, was the largest ever seen in Mexico. There were present relatives and friends from all parts of the State and the large Chapel was crowded to overflowing. Seats on the platform were reserved for immediate relatives of the family, the Board of Directors of Hardin Col-

lege, Governor Francis, the State officers and other distinguished guests. The body of the deceased had been lying in state at the Baptist church since Saturday morning. The church was draped in deep mourning and the following mottoes were displayed: On the right, 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord;' on the left was 'They rest from their labors; their works do follow them.' The floral decorations at the Chapel were unusually handsome, some of which were a wreath of white roses on a back ground of green, over which were hovered two white doves and beneath which were the letters in white: 'Rest in peace;' another floral offering represented. gates ajar made of tea roses and fern leaves and white doves bearing a sprig of myrtle, The platform was tastily draped in mourning and trailing maderia vines; a sheave of wheat and a cycle lay near the coffin, which was covered with wreathes of white carnations. Rev. A. E. Rogers, of the Promenade Street Baptist church, had charge of the memorial services, which were opened with a song, 'Asleep in Jesus' by the choir, followed by the reading of the xxiii Psalm, and prayer by Rev. W. J. Patrick, of Bowling Green, Mo. Miss Bena Grantham sang a solo, 'Earth has no sorrow heaven cannot heal.' Rev. Rogers then called on Rev. Mr. Ford, of St. Louis, a boyhood friend and schoolmate of Governor Hardin. He spoke in a feeling manner for thirty minutes and pronounced a fitting eulogy on

the deceased. The choir then sang, 'I would not live alway.' Geo. B. Macfarlane, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and a resident of this city, was then called upon by Mr. Rogers. He responded as follows:"

My Friends: There are many traits which go to make up the character of the truly great. But few, according to my standard of greatness, were wanting in the character of him whose memory we honor here to-day. In my estimation he has ever taken a high place as lawyer, as statesman, as business man. Of these I do not wish to speak. These walls speak of his beneficence. The Baptist church can attest his devotion to her. His acts as a Legislator and as a Chief Executive of the State are a part of the history of this commonwealth known to all. His liberality in all public enterprises and in all charities is verified by his name heading every subscription list with the largest amount. All indicate the greatness of the man in public matters. It was not these that constituted in my eyes, his chief greatness. It was the purity of his private life; his private and secret benevolence; his sympathy with the weak and unfortunate; his love for the young and his encouragement and assistance for those of them striving to obtain a foothold in life.

I am unable to remember when I did not know Governor Hardin by sight and by reputation. He had a reputation known even to me before I had

reached the age of ten years as being thoroughly honest in his private relations and pure and incorruptible in his public life. When I was a boy of six years he commenced the practice of his profession and the establishment of a character in Fulton, five miles from my father's farm. Often, forty years ago and probably more, have I heard my father and other old men speak in the highest terms of Charles Hardin, as they called him in those days, and of his integrity as an adviser and his fidelity and zeal as an attorney. He had already made a reputation which he maintained and strengthened throughout his after eventful life. I may say, and wish to say here, that when a young man, by his course in life obtains the approval and the commendation of the old, he can be assured that he is on the right road to usefulness and honor. The character young Mr. Hardin had thus formed was the foundation, not only of his future usefulness and honor but of his financial success and prosperity. No young man can lay a firmer or more durable human foundation upon which to build than integrity, fidelity and diligence. These were the materials out of which he built the foundation of his useful and honorable life. They stood, unshaken, the perilous period through which his life was passed.

When I commenced the practice of law in Mexico in 1865, Gov. Hardin had already preceded me to this county. While my removal was less

than twenty miles from my birth place and previous residence, I was as much among strangers as if I had gone into another State. I was entirely upon a new and wholly unexplored field and entertained all the feelings of doubt and uncertainty that all beginners in their chosen life business feel. It was at this crisis in my life's history that I found a characteristic in our departed friend to which my mind always reverts as the one of all others most worthy of my respect, my admiration and my veneration. That characteristic was human sympathy, Christ-like sympathy with humanity. At this crisis I went to him; he gave me advice, encouragement, sympathy and offers of assistance. He was not a man, as we all know, who overflowed with emotions; he thoroughly despised mere pretensions; but I have observed him from my first memorable interview in Mexico to the day of his death, and I have never seen him turn a deaf ear to a cry of suffering. I have ever known him to be in full sympathy with meritorious effort and ready to assist every such a one who called upon him. This personal sympathy is but the characteristic which developed the great pubic charities for which he will ever be remembered and honored. He may have been actuated to these by ambition and with the selfish purpose of making a name merely. Not so with his personal sympathies. They emanated from a Christ-like heart and are the true index to the character of the man. There

are many other private Christian characteristics worthy of imitation of which I would like to speak. I may mention that of diligence in business. It was pre-eminent in his character. He was diligent, careful and intelligent in every undertaking, whether in the execution of public or private trusts, in managing his own private business or in carrying forward his great charities he was ever and essentially diligent. What was worth doing at all with him was worth doing well. In my last interview with him a day or two before his death, when he had hardly strength to speak above a whisper, he spoke of the opportunities my official position gave me of doing good. Only a few broken words were uttered, but I read between those words great lessons of public duty. Public office was with him a public trust, not only in theory but in practice and this he taught by precept and example. May we follow all his illustrious lessons.

Gov. D. R. Francis, when called upon by Rev. A. E. Rogers, said: "I did not expect to say anything on this occasion, but I will willingly add my contribution of respect to a life so full of usefulness and good works as was that of Governor Hardin. Almost a native of Missouri, he lived within the borders of the State from his earliest recollection until the day of his death, and his every impulse was in harmony with the interests of our people, as his every effort was for the promoting of their true interests. I did not have the pleasure

of an intimate personal acquaintance with the illustrious dead, but during my official life I have been brought with him in official relations, and I have always appreciated highly the value of his advice and of his experience. No part of his public capacity manifested more strikingly his true life than that between 1848 and 1852, when as State's Attorney it was his duty to enforce and observe the laws of the commonwealth, during what may have been called the formative period in the history of Missouri. His vigilance and observance of the laws had great effect in inculcating in the people, not only of his district, but throughout Central Missouri—and I might say the whole state of Missouri—a respect for law, the beneficial results of which remain until the present day. Governor Hardin was a man who performed duty, not in a perfunctory manner, but he felt a strong like for his duty because of the consciousness that it was right, and not his care as State's Attorney of the one Judicial Circuit of Missouri. He not only made a lawbreaker give a strict account of every deed, but he did so because of his consciousness that it was right to do so; that it was better for society. That same trait followed the illustrious dead through his long and useful career. No one who has not had experience can appreciate the responsibilities that attend the Chief Executive of the great commonwealth. No man in the history of Missouri, or in any other State, has ever filled that office with

more credit than did Hardin, as Governor of Missouri. Kind, as has been told you by those who knew him well in his private life, he was at the same time firm in all things. He even performed duties no doubt that a kinder impulse would have led him not to do. After his able administration laws of this commonwealth were respected, and the credit of the State was greatly improved and our progress accelerated. His experience as attorney for this State in his early manhood well fitted him for the duties that afterward were assigned him of revising the statutory laws of the commonwealth. The statutes of to-day bear the marks of his handiwork. The life of Charles H. Hardin is inseparably interwoven with the history of Missouri. I am here as Chief Executive of the commonwealth to pay tribute in my official position to the life and work of so good a man. You have heard of his private character from those who have been associated with him for nearly half a century. The man of character has a wonderful influence for good among his fellows. The value of such a citizen to the community, to the State and to society becomes almost incalcuable. Not only you who have lived as his neighbors have felt this far-reaching influence of this great statesman, but it has extended far beyond the limits of Audrain County. Throughout the State its value has been felt. During his reign as Chief Executive of Missouri, not only was the standard of official con-

duct observed and maintained, but a high standard of private life was observed and maintained and a high sense of honor and observance of law that characterized the people of Central Missouri is a tribute of no small degree to the influence exerted by Governor Hardin. His deeds are not written in shifting sands. No monument is needed to commemorate his deeds in Missouri. If any were needed this institution would be sufficient; but the memory of his life and character lives and will continue to live in the hearts and memories of the people of Missouri. To-day through the length and breadth of this commonwealth there is a feeling that a good man has departed from our midst. May we emulate his virtues; may we ever cherish his memory.

After the choir sang "It is well with my soul," Mr. Ely, of Carrollton, President of the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College, made appropriate remarks in regard to the life and character of Governor Hardin, and paid him a splendid tribute.

Rev. Mr. Rogers then read a telegram from Dr. W. Pope Yeaman, of Columbia, expressing his regret that he could not be present, and also a letter from Dr. J. C. Maple, formerly pastor of this church, of the same tenor.

The memorial services were closed with a short but most feeling address and prayer by Rev. A. E. Rogers, the deceased's pastor. The remains

were then taken to the old homestead near Mexico, for temporary interment, where they were followed by a large cortege of friends and relatives. The pall bearers were B. L. Locke, S. P. Emmons, R. P. Hopkins, A. G. Turner, Hiram Ricketts, Prof. A. K. Yancey, W. H. Kennan and T. B. Hitt.

From Mexico Ledger, Aug. 4, 1892.

Ex-Governor C. H. Hardin was one of the Lord's noblemen. He was a patriotic citizen and one of the best friends of the church and school interests in the whole country and no person in the world will know his devotion to charity. In all matter of public enterprise he was always found contributing liberally of his means and time. His contributions to Hardin College and the donation of the park to Mexico are only two out of hundreds and hundreds of contributions toward public enterprise and in the line of public charity. Hardly a day passed that he was not called upon either personally or by letter to assist some poor person or church. No one was ever turned away empty handed. Governor Hardin would have been rich in this world's goods except for the thousands of dollars he gave away. His death is a loss to the town, county and State. As a private citizen or public servant he has always been pointed to as an example. Nothing that we could say would add lustre to his fame, which extended far beyond the limits of his beloved State. A monument will

likely be erected by his friends in Hardin Park, though none is needed to keep alive his memory in the hearts of our people, for "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

IN BOONE COUNTY SOIL.

Columbia Missouri Herald, Nov. 9th, 1894.

The Remains of Ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin Brought to Columbia and Interred in William Jewell Cemetery.

In accordance with the wish of Ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, his remains were interred on his old farm near Mexico for a time and yesterday, in further obedience to his desire, they were removed to Columbia and re-interred near this city in William Jewell graveyard.

The remains were accompanied from Mexico by Mrs. Hardin and a number of friends. The party was met at the Wabash depot at 1:40 p. m., by a large number of citizens, including the University cadets who acted as a guard of honor escorting the body through the town. Mayor J. H. Guitar had issued a proclamation asking that the business houses of the town be closed from 2 to 3 o'clock and the request was generally complied with. Circuit Court adjourned out of respect to Gov. Hardin's memory and Judge Hockaday, who was attorney-general during the Hardin administration, was in the funeral party. The pall-bearers were: Dr. H. K. Hinde, Dr. Woodson Moss, Dr. W.

T. Lenoir, R. L. Tood, R. B. Price and E. W. Stephens.

In the Mexico party were Mrs. Hardin, her sister, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, W. H. Kennan and daughter, Judge Guthrie, T. B. Hitt, B. L. Locke, and Maj. J. H. Ricketts and wife.

The young ladies of Stephens College were present at the depot and the funeral procession passed between their lines.

The party went immediately to the cemetery where the remains were interred without formal ceremony.

Dr. H. K. Hinde, in his talk to the University students at chapel services Thursday morning, closed in these words: "You will indulge me just one minute longer, Mr. President, to cite these young men to the life and character of Gov. C. H. Hardin whose remains we will follow to William Jewell Cemetery this afternoon, as furnishing an eminent illustration of what I have been trying to impress upon them—that an ample field will always be open to the deserving, that the place will seek the man who is prepared for it. Gov. Hardin in every relation of life, as private Christian citizen, as lawyer, as curator of the State Lunatic Asylum, and State University, as State senator and as governor of the State, was a fine exemplification of the well rounded character, who by his integrity and fidelity to duty, always found room and opportunity to work. For several years he represented

the grand old "A. B. C." district of Audrain, Boone, and Callaway in the State senate. It is highly appropriate that, here, in Boone where his youth and manhood were spent, his remains should permanently rest among the quiet hills of the Jewell Cemetery, in sight of the tall and beautiful dome of your great State University in which he took so great an interest. Callaway will claim the honor of having been the field of his longest citizenship, and legal and political attainments, Audrain as possessing the proudest monument of his Christian liberalities, Hardin College; but the great State of Missouri claims him as her model Christian governor, whose character is so strikingly typified in the beautiful, symmetrical, and substantial granite monument placed over his grave by his loving and devoted Christian wife."

The Kansas City *Times* referring to the death of Gov. Hardin says:

A great man passed away when ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin died at Mexico yesterday. Measured by a purely intellectual standard he was inferior to many of his contemporaries in public life. Estimated by worth of character few men deserve higher rank.

A lawyer who executed many sacred trusts, a politician who filled many stations from the lowest to the highest in the gift of the State, never did the breath of suspicion tarnish his name. His ad-

ministration as Governor was characterized by the conservatism and painstaking care which marked the conduct of his private affairs. He guarded the State's interests as jealously as he would his own, something the people, who had only a few years before thrown off the yoke of Republican misrule had not long been used to.

But it was not as a politician that Governor Hardin will be best remembered, or that he accomplished his greatest work. In the little city in which he died stands the most enduring monument to his name—Hardin College for the education of young ladies, which he founded and generously endowed. This institute was the pride of his heart and its welfare was the constant solicitude of his last years. The hundreds of women scattered throughout every State in the west who acknowledge it their *alma mater* will learn of his death as a personal bereavement. To the people among whom he lived his loss is a severe affliction.

A TRIBUTE FROM HARDIN COLLEGE ALUMNAE.

God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has brought the long and useful life of our greatest benefactor to a close.

While in the death of Gov. C. H. Hardin the country mourns the loss of an invaluable citizen, and town, county, State and church bring memorial tributes to his worth, integrity and benevolence,

may not the Alumnæ of Hardin College add their tribute of gratitude and love. Is it well that through either modesty or timidity those who have been the recipients of his benefactions should be silent at a time when all others are doing honor to the noble dead?

Governor Hardin was indeed the friend of young women and in his work for them was his great love for humanity best embodied. Well he realized that the fate of the nation depends upon the proper training of the future mothers of the land. "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that moves the world."

The walls of Hardin College, with the wise provisions for its maintenance and the many noble influences that go out from it form a monument which makes his memory and his works immortal. Bricks may crumble, the stones worn by the ravages of time, but the impressions made upon the immortal minds brought under the educational influences which this good man has given to the young women of the land are everlasting. Eternity alone can show what shores will be laved by the outgoing, ever-widening circles rippling on the surface of the ocean of life.

Many of us have been enabled through his munificence to attain to the breadth of culture that higher education gives, which otherwise would have been beyond our reach, and we feel that we are better fitted thereby to fill the modest niches

in which we find ourselves. We feel that we can be better daughters, better wives, better mothers, for the opportunities he has placed within our reach, and those of us who have sons will proudly hold up before their young minds as a model, the character of Chas. H. Hardin, the founder of our *Alma Mater.*

We, as the children of his beneficence, do honor and revere his name and thank the great giver of all good for the life of Gov. Charles H. Hardin.

MARTHA SHEA, Pres.

NONIE PENDALL, Sec.

At the late Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the William Jewell College, the following Resolutions were adopted and ordered published as a part of this Board's Annual Report to the General Association then in session at Lexington, Mo.

WHEREAS, God our Sovereign Father has taken from their places in this Board of Trustees our brethren, Hon. John B. Wornall, and Ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin, A. M. L. L. D.,

Resolved, Therefore would we record our profound sense of loss in their death.

Deacon Wornall became a Christian in early life and adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour to the close of his earth-career. Reared in the midst of the comforts of life, living in the heart of frontier activities, and, in latter years, in close con-

tact with the stirring scenes of civil commotion and great business movements, he lived the life of the righteous, and dying, received the righteous man's reward.

For 21 years he was our President. He was affectionate in spirit, wise in council, strong in purpose, generous in benefactions, true to every trust committed to him. In the work of the Lord, J. B. Wornall was a man, in worship he was as a little child.

Gov. Hardin was one of the great men of America.

His executive administration gave confidence in Missouri—throughout the Union, confidence in the money markets and for the enforcement of the laws. He had been called "The sage of Audrain." He was wise in planning, bold in execution, majestic in movement, strong in support and grateful in prosperity.

Gov. Hardin was a philanthropist. In Christian Education and the enlargement of Mission service, Philanthropist Hardin was greater than Hardin the Statesman.

Bro. Hardin was gentle in heart as a child He feared God and kept His commandments in Christ.

Brethren Wornall and Hardin were united in life and were not separated in death. They were fellow senators, they were associates in this Board, they were workers together with God,

We would affectionately recommend the following:

Resolved, 1. That these memorial words be entered in our records.

Resolved, 2. That our Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the same to each of the bereaved families, assuring them that we sorrow and suffer with them.

Resolved, 3. That a copy be sent also to the *Central Baptist* for publication.

Signed, *W. J. PATRICK*, *G. W. HYDE.* } *Com.*

Attest. *G.L. BLACK, Sec'y of the Board.*

Your Committee on Resolutions in relation to the death of Ex-Governor C. H. Hardin, beg leave to report.

"Bowing sadly in submission to the stroke our heavenly Father has laid upon us, in the death of our beloved President and brother, Charles H. Hardin, we as a Board, record our grateful appreciation of his life and labors.

"Through the many years of his connection with the Board, and most of that time as its President, he has shown himself a devoted disciple of the Master, a friend and helper in all our work, and a man of friendly and fraternal spirit.

"His wise counsel, his steadfast purpose, his large liberality, his faith in God, and his confidence in his brethren, made him a strong support to those with whom he was associated. His life in public and in private, has demonstrated that pro-

found piety may be carried into the highest offices of trust, and into a successful business career, adding lustre to the career of noble talents. His death fills us with a deep sense of personal loss, his memory remains to us a grateful benediction as well as an inspiration to renewed devotion in the work so dear to him.

"Our tenderest sympathies are hereby extended to his sorrowing widow, with the promise of our prayers, that she may wait in the comfort and care of our common Father's love. We furthermore, set apart a page of our record on which is to be inscribed the dates that measure the limits of his noble life on earth."

Signed, *J. C. ARMSTRONG,* *J. REID,* *L. B. ELY.* } *Com.*

Unanimously adopted by rising vote. Prayer by L. B. Ely.

And the Secretary was ordered to send a copy of this report to Sister Hardin.

October 27, 1892,

Dear Sister:—The above action was had by the State Mission Board, in regular session at Lexington, Oct. 17, 1892.

J. REID, Secretary.

THE LATE GOV. C. H. HARDIN.

"Man born of woman is of a few days and full of trouble."

Sooner or later the pale messenger comes to

all, men and we go to swell the ranks of the silent majority on the other side of the river. The summons has come to our friend and co-laborer, Chas. H. Hardin, and we desire as a body, of which he was the honored President, to express our high appreciation of his noble character and many virtues.

In private life he was ever the true friend, the genial companion, the faithful adviser, the humane and charitable gentleman and the humble and consistent Christian.

In his public character he was without shame or reproach—brave, manly and honest. His hands were clean and his record without spot or blemish.

Be it resolved by this Board:

1st—That in his death, the entire State suffers an irreparable loss, this community a model citizen, his church a devoted member and a bright light, and this Board its ablest adviser.

2nd—That we deeply sympathize with his sorrowing widow and commend her to the Christian's God who alone can wipe away all tears and give peace to the troubled heart.

3rd—That these resolutions be spread upon our Minutes, and a copy furnished the widow of our deceased friend.

WM. POLLOCK,
T. B. HITT,
J. E. ROSS,
Hardin College Board Committee.

FROM MINUTES OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI BAPTISTS FOR 1892.

Chas. H. Hardin, chairman of our State Mission Board, trustee of William Jewell College, and of the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium, and for several sessions assistant moderator of this Association—a man of God, a brother beloved, passed from life's toils to eternal rest beyond, on July 29, 1892.

In recording the life, the character, the many virtues and the generous spirit, the Christian faith, and peaceful death of our brother, we may well fear that truth may appear extravagant eulogy, and appreciation extreme encomium. But as his life rises before us, amid the aspirations of his chosen profession, the storm of civil war, in the occupancy of the executive chair of the State, he stood forth among men erect, unstained, and esteemed a patriot, a statesman and a true Baptist.

Born in Trimble County, Kentucky, in 1820, he came to this State while a youth. Reared in a pious family, his noble mother's influence was felt throughout his life. Married to a devoted Christian woman, he, in mid-life, followed her in his conversion to Christ, and united with the church. While Governor of the State, when the fearful plague of grasshoppers was devastating its fairest portions, in the face of the scoffs of infidels, and the sneers of scientists, he appointed a day of fasting and prayer for its removal. And, in God's

wondrous providence, the plague was stayed, and the Christian Governor rose above the torrents of ridicule which had, for a time, assailed him. He gave thousands of dollars to Hardin College, and there is scarcely an educational institution in the State but received of his liberal benefactions. Among his last acts was to leave $1,000 to the Ministerial Aid Society and $1,048 to the State Mission Board.

His death was as his life. "Is it well with your soul?" asked his dear companion, just before he expired. "It is well," was his whispered answer. Thank God for his life, his character, faith, benevolence and peaceful death.

DR. FORD'S MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

You remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how He said: "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth." It will not be irreverent to apply these words to him who lies silent in this casket, and say, our friend, Charles Henry Hardin, sleepeth. He was the friend of God. Early in life he accepted the Scriptures as God's Word, and, though not till he reached middle life did he publicly confess Him in baptism, a reverence for His name, an active interest in His cause, and, as I have had evidence from his own lips, he was the friend of God and His cause from his early youth.

He was our friend—the friend of humanity. In that large heart and liberal hand of his the sor-

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rowing found solace, and the needy relief. Not alone in public spirit and in large benefactions was this friendship shown, but in private, often unsolicited help of the poor and unfortunate, his heart, sympathy and friendship were seen. He wrote his name on the hearts of God's poor.

He was the friend of the young. This building is the memorial and proof of his generous soul and his interest in the welfare and education of the young, and here will gather along the coming years the future mothers of our commonwealth. His name and his deeds will be held in vivid, in grateful recollection—a witness of wise benevolence and an inspiration to noble deeds.

He was your friend, citizens of Mexico. His various benefactions to this city proclaim his public spirit. The sad interest felt by all at his demise tell in tearful language the friendship felt by him to you and you to him. When you met him, on the street, in the bank and social gatherings, and in God's house, you felt that you met a friend. Undemonstrative, calm and self-poised, yet there was no isolation, no evaded glance, no cold reception. Every man and woman and child recognized him as a friend; and his loss will be felt by all.

If will not be thought unfitting on this memorable occasion, to cite an instance of his loyalty to his religious convictions. Some fifteen years ago the desolating plague of locusts spread its blight over the State of Missouri. Fields were being

swept of their fruitage and famine stared us in the face. He occupied the Governor's chair. Superior to the scoffs of sceptics, and the ridicule even of some believers; the reports and conjectures of scientists, who smiled with contemptuous pity on the thought of Divine help in the day of calamity, Gov. Hardin proclaimed a day of humiliation and prayer; that God would in mercy remove the terrible plague. The day was observed—a memorable day. All over the State, a few, at least repaired to their places of worship and besought the interposition of the Mighty Arm of the Lord. That day storms prevailed all through the region of desolation. They were swept away as by a tempest. "We know not how or why," said men. But united prayer was made, and the grasshoppers disappeared. Governor Hardin, in this, as in all his private acts and words, was true to his convictions and bold to avow them. Honored man.

Forty-eight years of wedded life and love made his domestic hearth one of peace and joy. She who walked by his side for nearly half a century, who in her early life gave herself to the Lord, was in beautiful concord in all his acts of Christian benevolence. She will pardon me for speaking of her whom I have known so well from girlhood. She has been the angel of his life-path, the sharer of his responsibilities, of his sorrows and his joys; and in her desolation now, will re-live in all the consolations which memory gives,—their life of

love refined into undying friendship—will live that peaceful, useful, blended life over and over again until their spirits are rejoined in the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

Oh, it was proper that you inscribed on the wall of the Baptist church in evergreen letters, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them." He rests; the heart, a well-spring of tenderness, has ceased its beating and its cares. His life so pure and useful is ended—

No more oppressed,
His earthly race is run. That kindly touch
That felt and cared for all mankind so much,
That light that lit his manly, genial face,
That spirit washed and saved by Sovereign Grace,
Has passed from earth unto its higher place,
And all is rest.

And so I close as I began. This heart beats with sorrow and hope. I part with the friend of my life—soon to follow—with the smile of my Lord—soon to meet again, meet ne'er to sever, where friendship shall weave its chain round us forever—Our friend, Charles H. Hardin, sleepeth.

CHAPTER VIII.

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS.

"Heaven comes nearer to us, and grows more attractive, as we think of the loved ones who have their dwelling there."

Hannibal, Mo., Aug. 1, 1892.

Mrs. Charles H. Hardin,

Dear Madam:—Allow me as an old friend of your lamented husband, to tender to you my sincere condolence in your great loss. *Forty-four* years ago, I made the personal acquaintance of Governor Hardin, at Fulton. The friendship then formed knew no abatement in after years. We were personal and political friends, and as long as life lasts I shall revere his memory. All who knew him, join with you in mourning for your dear husband. Allow me, madam, to suggest this source of consolation, as next to his faith in God, My son-in-law, once your guest, joins with me in this feeble expression of heartfelt sympathy.

I am, madam, truly your friend and most obedient and humble servant,

GILCHRIST PORTER.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 9, 1892.

My very dear Sister:—I would like to unite with your many friends in offering words of deep sympathy.

To me, one of the most helpful incidents in the life of our blessed Saviour was the sweet sympathy He gave to Mary and Martha when their dear brother died. And there is much comfort in the fact, that, as sure as He raised Lazarus from death and restored him to his distressed sisters, so surely will He raise our dear departed ones and together we will rejoice again in His love.

The vacancy! Oh, that is so hard to bear! but you have sweet comfort in knowing that the separation is only like a veil let down between you, soon to be removed, and he will welcome you to the home toward which you have, together, been so long journeying. Until that blessed time, may our loving, Heavenly Father ever help you, is the prayer of Yours sincerely,

E. G. HYDE

St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1892.

Mrs. Mary Hardin,
Mexico, Mo.,

Very Dear Sister:—We know that words cannot soothe pain, but we desire to extend to you the deep sympathy we feel for you in your sad bereavement.

We feel that in the death of Bro. Hardin we have lost a very dear friend and counselor, the

school a loving father and the community a great benefactor, one whose labors have been appreciated.

May the all-wise Father comfort your heart and help you bear your great affliction is our prayer. May we all look up with submissiveness, and say "Thy will be done,"

Your brother and sister in Christ,

W. H. MAYFIELD, M. D.
E. C. MAYFIELD.

City of Jefferson, July 30, 1892.

Mrs. Chas. H. Hardin,
Mexico, Mo.,

My dear Madam:—I regret exceedingly that I was unavoidably detained here to-day, and prevented from accompanying the other gentlemen who went to Mexico to do honor to the memory of your husband.

I have known Gov. Hardin well and intimately for many years. He was an ideal man and citizen. A Christian gentleman, he honored his day and generation, and now he is not dead, but simply gone before to his reward.

Sincerely condoling with you in your separation from so noble a companion, I have the honor to remain, Sincerely your obedient servant,

A. A. LESUEUR.

Gallatin, Mo., Aug. 1, 1892.

Dear Sister Hardin:—I heard of the death of

your beloved husband, and my friend and brother in Christ. Of course I was prepared for it, as I saw Brother Ely the day before his death and he informed me as to his condition, but still it was a shock. I now avail myself of the first leisure to assure you of my heart-felt sympathy in your great bereavement.

I had a great admiration for Brother Hardin. He was one of the most genuine men I ever met. He was an honor to our beloved Baptist denomination—we will miss him more than can be expressed. May God comfort and sustain you, is, and will be my prayer.

Your friend and brother in Christ,

JAMES L. APPLEGATE.

Moberly, Mo., July 30, 1892.

Dear Sister Hardin:—Your grief is the grief of the entire Baptist brotherhood of Missouri, and of many others. But it is not the grief of those "who have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that are fallen asleep in Jesus will God bring with him." In the hour of your eternal reunion with the noble man who through so many years was your husband, at least a two-fold joy will be yours—the great happiness of knowing that the meeting is to know no parting, and the even greater happiness of knowing that that everlasting life together in the presence of the Lord is the result, under the

grace of God, of your own Christian conduct as a wife. May the anticipation of the ineffable joy of that hour lessen the grief of this hour of bereavement. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

I regret that the necessity for me to remain with my flock will prevent my being present at the funeral exercises to-morrow.

Your brother in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ.

MANLY J. BREAKER.

Kansas City, Mo., July 30, 1892.

Mrs. Chas. H. Hardin,
Mexico, Mo.

My Dear Sister:—I just learned this morning of the death of your dear husband, Gov. Hardin I deeply sympathize with you in your great and irreparable less, but permit me to say, that I believe the Governor is greatly blessed in the mansions of glory, there with our blessed Father and His Son, Jesus Christ, our Saviour. I do trust we may be able to meet him there. I have known Gov. Hardin as Governor of this State and read and learned many of his noble works as Governor. One has always been very dear to my heart and entwined him round it. That is, after becoming Governor, the Democrats had some reception at your house and desired to drink and dance in the house. He spoke very kindly and commanded the respect of the party, at the same time asking them to respect

the Christian feelings of his wife, which I believe were respected while he was Governor, and I honor him for it. But I became more intimately acquainted with him when I became a member of the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College and the Board of State Missions, both of which he was a member of, where I learned to love and appreciate him as a brother and Christian of great moral worth. He had at heart the work of his Master and fearlessly defended the right in all cases and I believe he was a benefit and blessing to both Boards and to the Baptists of this State. I hope God will bless and keep you in harmony with Him and His cause here and finally take you, and I might say all Christians to rest with Him in glory. It would rejoice me greatly to be at his funeral tomorrow but my health has not been very good since I left there last Monday, and I rather fear to come.

Yours in Christian love and friendship,

T. M. JAMES.

Kansas City, Mo., July 30, 1892.

Mrs. C. H. Hardin,

My Dear Madam:—I tender you my sincerest sympathy over the death of your husband. I knew him well, personally and officially. He was an honor to the State. His administration as the Executive of Missouri will never be excelled. His name was the very synonym of honesty, fair deal-

ing and morality. His name, his church, his State and his school are imperishable monuments to his honor and generosity. That name needs no encomium from the living. It is a monument within itself. We need only say Charles H. Hardin; then is honor, and "spotless reputation" pronounced.

Very truly yours,

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN.

Westport, July 31, 1892.

Mrs. C. H. Hardin,

My Dear Sister:—I want to extend to you my deepest sympathy in this hour of your greatest affliction. I feel that I can weep with you. Four months ago our Heavenly Father thought best to take from this earth my dear husband. I have been down to the very depths of sorrow. I know the heart aches. I can truly mourn with you. Only those who have been so bereft can fully sympathize. How sad it is to have to give up so many of our useful men. How Gov. Hardin will be missed, not only in his own town but in the whole denomination over the State. So many of our good men are crossing the river. Oh, what a happy meeting over there to meet with the glorified Saviour. Our husbands have met there much sooner than we supposed they would.

I know that I cannot say anything that will assuage your grief, but still I wanted to write and express my sorrow at the death of such a good and

useful man and of such a dear friend of my husband's.

It may not be many years before we may be called to come up higher. I often feel it matters not how soon. May God in His mercy be with you and comfort you, for He alone can.

Your sorrowing friend,

ROMA J. WORNALL.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 9, 1892.

Dear Sister Hardin:—In the last few days I have thought a good deal about your loss in the death of your noble husband. I know it is exceedingly hard to say anything to comfort one under such circumstances. God only can comfort in a dark hour like that. But it seems to me you ought to find some comfort in the thought that Gov. Hardin lived such a useful life, and was, by the grace of God, so well prepared for death. And then, he lived to a good old age, and could not have been active much longer.

God help you to say and feel, "Thy will be done." May the everlasting arms be around and beneath you! And may the words of the prophet be true of you, "At evening time it shall be light."

Your sympathizing friend,

G. W. HYDE.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 1, 1892.

I am disappointed, Mrs. Hardin, in my wishes to be of the throng who out of their deep and sin-

cere respect for your eminent and estimable husband will attend his funeral. I have always been most contented in the part I took in his selection as governor. He was a just, good, sincerely religious man. And though I differ from him in religious faith, cheerfully do I bear witness to his exemplary life, to his thorough conscientiousness.

While none will grieve as you will, over his death, by reason of your relation to him, yet the good people of the State will share in your sorrow at the loss of so true a citizen, so true an officer. With sentiments of respect,

Your very obedient servant,

P. I. ~~TRESHE~~. Garesche

Jackson, Mo., Aug. 1, 1892.

Dear Sister Hardin:—In my heart I feel your sorrow. Indeed it is in part my own. You are alone, and yet *not* alone. The Baptist denomination in the State, and many other good people are with you in heart. And better than all. He is with you, who said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." In love and prayer.

Your brother,

G. L. BLACK.

Westport, Mo., Aug. 8, 1892.

Dear Sister Hardin:—I hope you will allow me even at this late date, to write you my weak words of sympathy in this time of sore trial. I was sixteen miles from the railroad, and did not learn of

your loss for several days. Otherwise I would have been with you the sad day you laid the good man away. It must be a great comfort to you to recall the long and happy life through which he was spared to you, and the great good it was in his mind and power to do; above all, you do not mourn without hope. His steadfast faith in Jesus was not in vain. May the dear Master give you grace for this hour, and all of us strength for the duties of the time to come. I feel the loss of a dear friend and brother beloved.

Your former pastor,

J. C. ARMSTRONG.

Fayette, Mo., July 31, 1892.

Dear Mrs. Hardin:—I have just read from the papers of your serious bereavement in the death of Governor Hardin. Our long acquaintance and strong personal friendship and attachment, impresses me most sadly when I am brought face to face with the reality that I shall never see him again. He was one of the best friends I ever had, and there was none for whom I entertained greater admiration, respect and affectionate regard. I regret I could not see him during his sickness, but business engagements from home prevented. I now doubly regret that I cannot attend his burial, as I am here holding court. Please accept my warmest sympathy and condolence in this great affliction and remember me always as

Your friend,

JNO. A. HOCKADAY.

Nevada, Mo., Aug. 9, 1892.

My Dear Mrs. Hardin:—I have waited for the first fierce pain of the blow to pass before offering you my poor but sincere sympathy. I felt it would be almost an intrusion for me to speak when the shadow was deepest about you and tears were falling everywhere. There were others so much better qualified to comfort you then. But now when grief begins to melt into resignation and hope comes down beckoning from the stars, I may say to you that in all your sorrow you had my deep and sincere sympathy, and in it also I felt I had a part, as indeed had every Missourian at the loss of one of the wisest, best and noblest men whose life has ever adorned the history of our State.

In these poor and inadequate expressions of my sympathy for you and my sense of loss to us all, I am joined most sincerely by Mrs. Stone. I am, dear Madam,

Yours very respectfully,

W. J. STONE.

Columbia, Mo., July 30, 1892,

Mrs. Hon. C. H. Hardin,

Mexico, Mo.

Dear Madam:—I learned to-day of the death of your honored husband. This sad event, though not unexpected is, nevertheless, grievous. I wish that some word of mine could assuage your grief. Many hearts mourn with you to-day. The church has lost a light and a help, the State a pure states-

man and society a benefactor. But your loss is of the heart. Only that Friend who sticketh closer than a brother, and who is touched with a feeling of our infirmities can comfort your sorrow-stricken soul.

I more than regret that my condition of health is such that I cannot be present at the obsequies. With assurances of sincerest sympathy I commend you to the grace of our Saviour.

Your brother in Christ,

W. POPE YEAMAN.

Washington, D. C., July 30, 1892.

My Dear Mrs Hardin:—In the greatest sorrow of your life, the earnest sympathy of Mrs. Vest and myself goes out to you.

I knew your dear husband well, and can unreservedly say, in the presence of that dread mystery which should prohibit all flattery, that he was absolutely and at all times, an honest, conscientious, unselfish man. I first knew him when we were both members of the State General Assembly in 1861, and although we sometimes differed as to public measures, there was never a cloud upon our friendship.

His life was well spent, full of good works, with malice to none, and charity for all. He honored by his life the humanity which always looks upward, and never wearies in the endeavor to make others happy.

My personal loss is alleviated by the conviction that his death, full as was his long career of usefulness and honor, has terminated physical suffering, from which there could be no relief, and has left to those who knew him best, only sweet and tender memories.

Very truly your friend,

MRS. C. H. HARDIN. *G. G. VEST.*

From Mrs. Seddon, Mexico. Mo.

"We sit beside the lower feast to-day,
He at the higher,
Our voices falter as we bend and pray,
In the great choir
Of happy saints he sings and does not tire.

We break the bread of patience and the wine
Of tears we share.
He tastes the vintage of that glorious vine
Whose branches fair
Set for the healing of the nations are.

I wonder, is he sorry for our pain?
Or if, grown wise,
He, wondering, smiles and counts them idle, vain,
These heavy sighs,
These longings for his face and happy eyes.

Smile on, then, darling, as God wills is best,
We loose our hold,
Content to leave thee to the deeper rest,
The safer fold,
To joy's immortal youth while we grow old.

Content the cold and wintry day to bear,

The icy wave,
And know thee in immortal summer there,
Beyond the grave.
Content to give thee to the Love that gave."

Mexico, Mo., Aug. 1, 1892.

Mrs. C. H. Hardin.

The Southeast Missouri Baptist Sunday-school Convention now in session at Frederickton, Mo., express to you their heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement,

(*Telegram.*) *F. M. SHOUSH.*

Oxford, Ohio, July 30, 1892.

To the family of Charles H. Hardin, Mexico, Mo.

Dear Friends:—The morning papers announce the death of Charles H. Hardin, at Mexico, Mo. He was a graduate here in the class of 1841. Permit me to extend to you our sympathy in your bereavement. The University here has felt proud of his record and many friends will be grieved to learn of his death.

I should be glad to receive any published notices concerning him to preserve as a part of our history which we hope to publish in a volume soon.

Yours very truly,

W. O. THOMPSON, President.

St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

Mrs. C. H. Hardin.

Madam:—It is suggested to me by the informal action of the Society at its last meeting to in-

quire whether it might not be convenient to take steps to place a good oil painting or sculptured portrait of the late Governor Hardin in the Missouri portrait gallery of this Society for the use of the people of this State.

Estimable in private life; in public I know of no one who has a more honorable name. Of such as he the physical likeness is most properly preserved, the better to perpetuate the memory of the man and his worth.

Respectfully,

OSCAR W. COLLET, Sec.

The above is a copy of the letter from Mr. Collet. Mr. Hardin was for a number of years a member of the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis.

Cave Quid Dicis, Quando, et cui.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH,

HOLYOKE, MASS.

F. W. T. BOOTHE, Pastor, Sept. 10, 1896.

Prof. A. K. Yancey.

My dear Brother:—I have just read a letter reprinted in *Religious Herald*, concerning Hardin College and Gov. Hardin. I write you to inquire whether the Governor and his wife are still living. My impression is that the Governor is dead. My reason for asking is, I met Gov. Hardin and wife in Denver, Colorado, sixteen years ago, became deeply interested in him and his devoted wife; was with them a good deal and as a result baptized the

Governor in the Denver Baptist church. I had a letter from him a while after. Both the Governor and his wife impressed me as being very devoted.

Yours fraternally,

J. W. T. BOOTHE.

Greenville, O., Oct. 2, 1896,

My dear Mrs. Hardin:—I am delighted at the receipt of your letter, as anything from one so dear to Charley Hardin, as we called him at school, necessarily would have that effect. I was in hopes to have seen the Governor again in life, but it was not to be. He was with us in the organization of Beta, Theta Pi, and became the most distinguished in life of any of the founders, and when I knew him one of the pleasantest of that group of friends.

I am glad that you do not regard me a stranger Mrs. Hardin. The wife, the widow of one of the Betas of 1839, must always be dear to me.

Very truly yours,

JNO. REILY KNOX.

Fulton, Mo., Aug. 9, 1876.

Gov. C. H. Hardin.

Dear Sir:—I regret very much, in common with all your friends, to learn your determination not to allow your name as a candidate for re-election to the office you have filled so far with so much honor to yourself, and so usefully to the State. These are not words of flattery. The times de-

mand qualified, *honest* men for places of trust in all the departments of government. My kind regards to Mrs. Hardin. Yours truly,

W. W. ROBERTSON.

Indiana State University,
Bloomington, Ind., March 21, 1879.

Ex-Gov. Hardin.
Mexico, Mo.,

Dear Sir:—Many thanks for the catalogue of the College, which you so liberally endowed. I read the details with pleasure, judge most favorably of its management and sincerely wish it every success.

I take the liberty of sending two copies of a work, which I published when Professor in the Literary and Military Department of the University of Nashville, Tenn. One copy please accept and the other present to the Library of the "Hardin College." Regarding some of the generalizations therein advanced, I had the pleasure on two separate occasions, of receiving favorable autograph communications from Baron Alex. V. Humboldt, when I sent him a copy through Governor Wright, then our minister at Berlin

Hoping that you may live many years to enjoy the pleasure of witnessing the important educational results, which I think are sure to flow from the Institution under your fostering care, with its able examining board and corps of instructors. I am, Very respectfully and truly yours,

RICHARD OWEN.

CHAPTER IX.

REMINISCENCES BY FRIENDS.

If faith unite the faithful but to part,
Why is their memory sacred to the heart?
Campbell.

Meekly he gave his being up and went
To share the holy rest that waits a life well spent.
W. C. Bryant.

BY REV. G. W. HYDE, D. D.

GOVERNOR Hardin had in him the material of which martyrs were made. He was a man of strong convictions, and of thorough devotion to principle. At the Audrain Association (when it met in Hopewell church), Rev. Dr. Dwight Spencer appeared for the Home Mission Society, with heaqouarters in New York City, and Rev. Dr. G. W. Hyde, appeared for the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Both of these brethren were allowed to speak upon the general subject of Home Missions. Then both of them desired to take up a collection for their respective Boards. Governor Hardin, the Moderator, ruled that Dr. Spencer could not take up a collection; since, according to his understanding.

Audrain Association was auxiliary to the General Association of Missouri, and the General Association was auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention. Rev. Dr. Hyde took up the collection for the Home Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention. And then, Gov. Hardin, turning to Dr. Spencer, said most generously, "Mrs. Hardin and myself will give you $50 for the Home Mission Society."

This leads me to make a general statement as to Gov. Hardin's generosity. Some might think that because he founded Hardin College his benevolence was limited to that Institution. But this would be a very incorrect conclusion. Taken all in all, he was one of the most broad-minded, liberal-hearted, generous men that ever lived in our State. And no wonder that so many people, recognizing in him these traits, named their children in honor of him. If my memory serves me, he and his wife generally gave to District Missions, or the Audrain Association, about as much as the whole Association combined; and he was also a very large contributor to the General Association.

In fact, he gave to every benevolent claim upon him just and impartial consideration. He generally gave to the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention annually about $50. One year, under a special plea by the Agent, he subscribed $10 additional to his usual contribution.

In a day or two he handed the agent the $10. But, forgetting this last transaction, in about ten days or two weeks he sent the agent his check for $10 more. The agent acknowledged the receipt of this amount also, and returned his thanks. But the agent reminded the Governor of his having handed him the $10 at the meeting where the pledge was made. Very promptly the agent received a letter asking him to please return to him (Hardin) the last $10; as he had already done more than his share for that particular object. This goes to illustrate the point previously made; that Gov. Hardin duly and carefully weighed every claim, of every character made upon him, and systematically and faithfully responded thereto.

While a true patriot and statesman, Governor Hardin prized his Christian citizenship above everything else. I was present some years ago at the Audrain Association. Governor Hardin had been Moderator for several terms. Upon his reelection he returned his brethren most hearty thanks. He said he had enjoyed honors frequently at the hands of his fellow citizens (he had previously been State Senator and Governor, besides enjoying many other honors), but the honor of presiding over the Audrain Baptist District Association was incomparably the highest earthly honor he had ever enjoyed! This expression revealed the Christian heart of this good man, this noble man of God.

REMINISCENCES BY JUDGE JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

My acquaintance with Governor Hardin dates back to a very early period in my boyhood. For many years he lived as my nearest neighbor, and terms of the closest friendship and intimacy then sprung up which continued without interruption down to his death. I knew him therefore intimately in all the relations of life. He was always kindly disposed and attentive to young men and boys and necessarily endeared himself to them. To his counsel and example I am largely indebted for the course that has marked my professional life, and often in its critical periods when confronted with serious dilemas I have taken refuge under his sound judgment and wise counsel, and when deprived of these, have often wondered what his decision would have been could I but command it.

His domestic life was a model of quiet contentment, where he seemed to be satisfied with what each day might bring forth. The predominant purpose that controlled his life, both public and private, was to do his duty.

In whatever sphere he was called to act, whether in the relations of business or in the service of the public, the paramount question was, what is right? and to the attainment of that end he never faltered or hesitated. He was a strong thinker and never acted from mere impulse in anything. He was not given in any great degree to

shape his conduct from the opinions of others, or to seeking general advice on critical occasions, but acted largely from his own convictions after mature reflection, and only yielded to public opinion as it seemed to him right, or to accord it much respect as is due from every well ordered citizen. As a lawyer he was studious, laborious and conscientious. He never went into a case relying upon the inspiration of the moment to carry him through; but always prepared his cases with much care, and never took a position when he was not well fortified with authority, or with sound and cogent reason to sustain it. The result was that he always commanded the respect and confidence of the courts, and his arguments elicited their closest attention. He never attempted to trifle with the court by taking unsound and frivolous positions to satisfy his clients, or to make cheap capital with the populace. His style of oratory was strictly addressed to the judgment and reason and was always purely sound and logical. He never attempted display in his speeches; his purpose seeming to be to convince rather that please.

He made no attempt to carry conviction by addressing the prejudices and passions of men, and dealt but little in metaphor or pathos. His eloquence was in the soundness and force of his logic, and not from high sounding phrases or inordinate or pretentious exhibitions of sympathy.

He was usually successful at the bar, and

never instituted an action that he did not believe contained merit, though he sometimes defended doubtful cases, and when he lost, it was usually when appearing for the defense.

He made but few attempts at wit in his public speeches, and when in the course of discussion such effusions would crop out they were spontaneous, often seeming to astonish him more than his hearers. There was, however, in his composition strong exhibitions of satire and sarcasm when the occasion required, which he was not loathe to restrain. As a public officer he was the embodyment of honesty, energy and extreme fidelity in the discharge of duty. He was a close economist in the public service, and was unsparing in his denunciation of public extravagance; and any corrupt use of public funds he regarded as the most despicable and unpardonable of public crimes. His great strength as a public officer was in the details that form so important a part in the public service. The mere trival and incidental features connected with the discharge of public functions, he gave the same attention as he did to the weighter matters that one in the public service dare not overlook.

His first official position was an unpretentious, though an important one. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace of Callaway County, for many years and carried into that position the same conscientious discharge of duty and filled it with the same acceptability that he afterwards carried into

his administration as Chief Executive of Missouri.

He was also for many years Circuit Attorney for the 2nd Judicial Circuit of Missouri. He made a successful prosecution, and at the end of his term returned to the practice, after having earned honorable distinction in this most important and responsible position.

He was elected representative of Callaway County for three successive terms and served two terms as State Senator of the 9th District of Missouri. He was a model legislator. He was at the head of the committee that revised the laws of our State in 1855, and gave the State one of the best codes of laws and one of the best arranged and bound set of statutes she has ever had, either before or since that time. Much of the matter contained in our present laws and which have been brought down from the revision of 1855 to the present time was conceived and drafted by Governor Hardin and are destined to remain a permanent part of the code of our State for all future time.

The last and crowning public service of Governor Hardin was as Chief Executive of our State. He came into office as the head of the first thoroughly Democratic administration after the war. He was elected by a very large majority after a heroic effort upon the part of the Republicans to retain power in the State by a fusion with what was then known as the Grangers. He entered upon the duties of this high office in January, 1875.

No man has ever filled that office who stamped his administration with greater strength and individuality. Gross abuses had crept into the administration of our State Government during, and for some years succeeding the war, The pardoning power had been much abused; great extravagance and profligacy in the expenditure of the public funds of the State had been freely indulged in and there was a general demand for a change.

Governor Hardin's administration was emphatically one of retrenchment and reform. The public service was thoroughly purged and the augean stables swept clean.

The current expenses of the State Government were reduced more than half of that of its predecessors; and under his leadership his party was augumented in strength and firmly established in power in the State with a majority that it was folly to attempt to overcome.

So great was his popularity, that Gov. Hardin was importuned from all quarters to accept the office for a second term. This he declined, preferring to return to the shades of private life than longer continue in the turmoil and responsibilities of public office. But the clamor for his continuation at the head of our State Government did not falter or abate; and not until he publicly announced that he would not accept the nomination for a second term, were the people forced to look in another direction for a leader.

He retired from public service in 1877, and from that day to the time of decease in 1892, his life was spent on his farm in Audrain County and his services devoted to the cause of his church and dispensing charity, and especially to the building strong and advancing the cause of Hardin College.

This institution he founded, organized and endowed; and it stands to-day the great school for young ladies of our State. It has outstripped all competing institutions of the kind in Missouri, and is destined to stand as a lasting monument to the philanthropy, liberality and Christianity of its great founder and friend.

BY R. M. WHITE.

Editor of Daily and Weekly Ledger, Mexico, Mo.

During 1874, while the writer was a Sophomore in Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., C. H. Hardin, of Mexico, was nominated for Governor of Missouri. I took great interest in this important political event, as Mr. Hardin was from Audrain County, my home, and all the Democrats I was acquainted with in Fulton knew him intimately and admired him greatly. After graduating from college in 1876, I at once bought the Mexico *Ledger*, and became better acquainted with Mr. Hardin and knew him, I might say, intimately, and learned to look to him for valuable advice until the time of his death. I found him uniformly courteous to young men, always willing to give advice and

anxious to encourage them to do that which was right. As a young man launching upon the sea of journalism with no experience, I found Governor Hardin's counsel invaluable to me on more than one occasion. He was matter of fact, candid, and outspoken. When one went to him for advice he gave it freely and kindly, but in a way that impressed one deeply. His advice was not governed by what he thought one wanted to hear but by what he thought was right, and on more than one occasion the Mexico *Ledger* was steered away from the rocks of error and adversity by the timely and always conservative advice of Governor Hadin. Many of the public enterprises advocated by the *Ledger* were inspired by Governor Hardin, who was always ready to do even more than his share in the way of personal work and the furnishing of liberal means to advance any movement which would redound to the good of the people of Mexico Audrain County and Missouri. I could not, if it was in my province, in any sense cover the various praiseworthy traits of this well known public benefactor, but am glad of the opportunity to add my personal testimony to the great worth of Governor C. H. Hardin, who was an honest man in all the word could imply, a sturdy citizen, a broad-minded statesman, a Christian gentleman and a peerless, patriotic American citizen.

BY DR. S. S. LAWS.

Columbia, S. C., July 14, 1896.

Mrs. Charles H. Hardin,

My dear Madam and Friend:—Your letter has just been received and read by both myself and my wife. When children you and Mrs Laws were schoolmates, and she most cordially reciprocates your friendly reminiscence. We are pleased to know you are fittingly occupied in preparing a biography of your noble and justly distinguished husband.

You make the following request, "Will you kindly furnish some reminiscences of him, especially of his relation to the University of Missouri."

In response I will say, my election and inauguration as President of that institution, occurred during his administration as Governor of the State. The inauguration occurred July 5th, 1876, and his term ended the following January. While attending in Jefferson City the State Teachers' Meeting, in the preceding December, I had the pleasure of seeing him at the Mansion and elsewhere, and was gratified by his friendly greeting and counsel. I feel a legitimate pride in your assurance that he "was a friend of yours to the last moment of his life."

At the time my resignation took effect, July 1st, 1889, he was a member of the Board of Curators of the University, but his health shortened

his connection therewith. I will mention an incident which was indicative of his friendly feeling towards the institution. He had a portrait in oil of Dr. Jewell, which he prized very highly. Through me he presented that work of art and valuable memorial in educational circles, to the University. It was hung in the Library, and perished no doubt, in the great conflagration. The loss is irreparable.

My acquaintance with the Governor, Mrs. Hardin, began in 1854, when I entered on duty as Professor of Physical Science, in Westminister College, Fulton, Mo., and continued through the coming years, as a cordial, quiet, personal friendship. We were Alumni of the same college, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. But I will not enlarge upon the remniscences of one whose public and private life I so much admired, the friend and patron of education, and a Christian man, the noblest work of God on earth. I pray God may spare your life and health 'till your self-imposed task is accomplished, with chastened joy in giving permanent shape to the influence of an exemplary and consecrated life. We shall impatiently await the appearance of the memoir.

Accept the most cordial good wishes of your sincere friend.

REMINISCENCES OF REV. A. E. ROGERS, FORMER PASTOR OF MEXICO BAPTIST CHURCH, NOW OF NEVADA, MO.

For two years I was Governor Hardin's pastor and during that time I had the opportunity of studying the peculiarities and general make up of the remarkable man. It has been well said that the little things in a man's llfe constitute a better index to his character than those great occasions when he is on dress parade before the public. When I knew Governor Hardin he had virtually retired from public life and was spending the evening of life in comparative retirement. He was placing the capstone on the edifice he had for more than a half century been erecting. Free and untrammelled he walked before his fellowmen in all the simplicity of childhood.

In giving my impressions of Governor Hardin I would say that he always impressed me as being truly a sincere man. He knew nothing of evasion or equivocation. He never asked the question whether a thing was popular or not. With him it was simply a question of right or wrong.

Gov. Hardin despised insincerity even in a politician. In a conversation I had with him during his last sickness, he paid a high compliment to Judge Buckner—said he had ever looked upon him as a sincere man and always delighted in honoring him, and regarded his retirement from Congress as a public calamity, Judge Buckner in speaking of Governor Hardin to me, once remarked, that he was a man in whom there was no guile.

Governor Hardin loved to see a man with convictions and opinions. Unlike most men who had been crowned with honors, he was more than willing for the plainest man to differ from him, if he could assign a reason for his position.

Governor Hardin was a generous man. He distributed his charities systematically. I never knew him to turn a deaf ear to want. If he was satisfied that the object was deserving he was always willing to lend a helping hand. He told me that he had helped to build every church in Audrain County, with one exception.

He was a very careful man in all business transactions. With him, business must always be done in a business-like way. He drew up the subscription papers for a new Baptist Church in Mexico. He drew them up in the shape of a note. When ten thousand dollars were subscribed then the note was binding. He started the subscription with $2,000. This amount was not secured until after his death, but he had made provision for it in his will. All debts were to be paid out of a certain fund, and under the note this became a legal debt.

Upon one occasion a man who had been borrowing money from him for a long time, came in to pay off his note. He remarked, "Governor, I have paid you a great deal of interest and I want to ask you to knock off ten dollars. Won't you do that?" He said with much spirit, "Didn't you

have my money, and wasn't it an accommodation to you?" The man said "Yes, that is true, but I have had a hard time." The Governor said, "You owe me the money and must pay it." The man paid the money and took up his note. Governor Hardin then sat down and wrote out a check for twenty dollars and said, "Give that to your wife with my compliments. She has had a hard time too."

In talking to me about his famous grasshopper proclamation, he said, "I was not a Christian at that time but my wife was and an earnest one too. I believed in the Bible, and I thought that God could remove the plague, and as Governor of Missouri, I ought to encourage the people with a proclamation to that effect." He said, "I did so. God heard the prayers of the people and the grasshoppers left at once." He said he had no doubts about prayer since that time.

Bowling Green, Mo., Sept. 25, 1896.

Mrs. Gov. C. H. Hardin,

Madam:—Learning that you contemplate publishing memoirs of your late husband, Governor Charles H. Hardin, deceased, I wish to say that such a work must meet the approval of all classes of people. Governor Hardin's life should be presented to the public in order that his great worth may be more generally known and as an example to our people generally and especially to our rising public men.

He was a good lawyer, a wise statesman and an earnest advocate and liberal promoter of education and good morals.

Governor Hardin was truly a great man and Missourians should have his life and character perpetuated in truthful narrative, such as you, by reason of your perfect knowledge of him, can best portray. Respectfully,

D. L. CALDWELL.

BY JUDGE J. A. GUTHRIE.

Gov. Hardin was a plain, honest man, void of pretense or show. In politics, he was the embodiment of every measure that benefited his country. As a business man, he was of the strictest integrity. His Christian life was one to be emulated by all men who love truth and an implicit trust in God.

BY WILEY J. PATRICK.

The first time I met Governor Hardin was in the Autumn of 1865. It was in the home of Mrs. Emeline D. Butler in Callaway County. Mr. Hardin was executor of the will of Mr. Martin Butler, her husband, The estate being large and the heirs minors, Mr. Hardin was visiting the family on business. I was making my home with Mrs. Butler during a revival in which I was helping the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Burnham at Dry Fork Church, where this lady held her church member-

ship. Before going to bed we had worship with the family. On the occasion of Mr. Hardin's arrival, it fell to my part to lead the worship. I was then just entering upon the work of the ministry. I knew of the visitor as a lawyer, legislator and a sterling man of business.

He had not made a public profession of faith in Christ. I had a sense of embarassment, but the reverent bearing of my new acquaintance and his attentiveness to the reading of the Scriptures became helpful, quickening my religious purpose. This was the beginning of a personal friendship which in many ways strengthened me and brightened my life.

In Governor Hardin was illustrated how grandeur and simplicity, an iron will and deepest tenderness unite in making a truly great man. While a member of the State Senate he was closely associated with Senator William Newland of Ralls County. They were fast friends and had been for many years. The time of which I am speaking was the first session of the 27th General Assembly of Missouri, the opening months of 1873. Senator Newland was in feeble health and was often confined to his room. At this time he was very ill and his friends were apprehensive of serious results. Before leaving the Senate Chamber he had put certain legislative business into the hands of Senator Hardin to be attended to at the proper time.

The word as to the seriousness of the case

having come to the Chaplain, he visited Senator Newland and returned to his desk in the Senate Chamber. Senator Hardin at once came and asked "How is Senator Newland?" the answer was, "He thinks he's dying." Senator Hardin walked back to his desk and, without taking his seat, moved an adjournment in respect to Senator Newland. Senator Hardin then went at once to Senator Newland's room, leaned over his bed and said, "How is it with you, Senator?" Senator Newland supposing that the unfinished business left in the hands of his friend was referred to, began to talk about that business. Senator Hardin said, "I do not mean that, how is it with your soul?" Senator Newland answered, "All is well." Senator Hardin then sat down by his bed and wept with the profuseness of a warm and gentle love.

Senator Newland recovered sufficiently to return to his home. After his death, Senator Hardin asked me with solicitude of the Senator's widow and young daughters.

By the side of this scene in the sick-room I recall one that occurred in the Missouri Baptist General Association at the session in Marshall, in 1884. Governor Hardin was in the chair. The question before the body was State Missions. The enthusiasm was good and all were eager to hear what was said. A prominent brother in a remote part of the house rose and asked that all speakers be required to take the platform and he began to

add some strictures on those who did not take it. The Chairman said, "Take the platform, sir." The critic insisted that he was going to say only a few words. But Mr. Hardin repeated with the expression of countenance and voice that told the ruler, "Take the platform!" and the brother gracefully accepted the inevitable and took up his march to put into practice the doctrine that he rose to teach others.

Governor Hardin gave preference to others. In the summer of 1884 he had been selected to preside over the meeting called to meet at Providence Church, Callaway County, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Baptist General Association which occurred at that place. The attendance was large and, as is usually the case on such occasions, some families had more guests than the permanent arrangements would accommodate with beds. Governor Hardin, the Rev. J. Reid and myself were assigned to a room with two beds, one on the floor. The Governor being the senior, we asked him to take the better bed. But he took possession of the bed on the floor, giving to us that which was better.

The next morning occurred an incident illustrating his habits of scholarly, exact thought. In conversation, mention was made of the meaning of the words "righteous" and "good" in the passage of Scripture, "Scarcely for a righteous man will one die, yet peradventure for a good man

some would even dare to die." The interpretation given was that the *righteous man* was one who had the graces and qualities necessary to completeness of character while the *good man* had the excellences which carried him beyond himself to do good to others as well as to be right himself. The Governor asked for the Scriptures and examined the words with interest and thoroughness. He was deeply devotional and tenderly sympathetic but his devotion and sympathies must rest on truth and facts.

Mr. Hardin believed in God. This had been true of him from childhood. His acceptance of the teachings of the Scriptures was of that firm and unwavering nature that preserved his mind in perfect peace on the great questions of revelation. When Christ came into his life he was Christ-like. His learning, his knowledge, his ambitions, all his powers were brought into obedient service to the Lord who bought him. His gentle, quiet manner kept from human view many of his benefactions. I recently entered an humble home, many miles from the scene of this incident, and the tenant told me the touching story of a time when he was about to be without a shelter for his wife and children and was saved from homelessness only by the benefactions of Governor Hardin. Jesus, God's annointed, had annointed him to service, careful, quiet, self-forgetful and abundant.

The Governor had a fine sense of propriety

and discrimination. He disliked shams and deformities, He always held himself in a position to decide on its merits each question that might arise.

In the opening months of 1874, Mr. Hardin's name was freely mentioned for the governorship. His fellow Senators, as one's peers are likely to do, would pleasantly rally him about his candidacy. On one occasion when several men were present it was proposed that he must pledge himself to do a certain thing when he became Governor. Senator Hardin replied, "There is only one pledge that I will make to be fulfilled when I get to be Governor. I pledge that there shall be no masquerade balls at the mansion."

The Governor was a conservative, cautious man, but there were times when these words would almost lose their application. Repeatedly have I seen him, while he was President of the Board of State Missions, propose assuming the responsibility of thousands of dollars and himself lead the way in carrying an embarrassing debt. His was the boldness that comes of faith in God, love of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and a willingness to bear burdens to help human kind.

Governor Hardin was a forensic orator. He had attained a mastery in the fundamental principles of things. With the poetic spirit he had studied the great poets and their works, he was familiar with the best philosophers, he was at

home in history, he had a genius for the law, he might have been a university professor of English language and literature, he had studied the classics, he read his Bible and adored his God. Therefore, he was eloquent.

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he explained every Bill that passed through his hands. It was to me a matter of interest to watch the effect of his speeches on the Senate. They were terse, emphatic, clear, legal. When Senator Hardin spoke, Senators listened, the gallery might not; but all who listened learned.

The highest order of speaking that I ever heard from the Governor was before the Missouri Baptist General Association when assembled at Trenton, in 1883. The disguished Parlimentarian, Dr. W. Pope Yeaman, was Moderator. The report on schools and Colleges was before the body. The honored President of Stephens College, the Rev. T. W. Barret, A. M., Governor Hardin and others spoke. In the discussion there were passed under review such questions as the proper investment of College endowments and the duty of men who have money to give it. Interest in the discussion ran high. The speakers rose to the grandeur of the hour. The Governor's voice grew rich and sympathetic, his manner was courteous and dignified, his delivery was radiant and impassioned, while the training of the College, the culture of home-life, the contest of the court-room, the

leadership of legislation, the strength of the executive and the love of God seemed to blend in his expressions of lofty faith and philanthropy. He said, "If I had millions, I would lay it all down for the good of my fellow-men." As we went from the church, Dr. A. E. Dickinson of Richmond, Va., said to me, "In speaking, Governor Hardin reminds me of Governor Henry A. Wise, but he is an abler man than Governor Wise."

As I now recall my departed friend, no one virtue or talent seems to have risen pre-eminently above the rest. His was a symmetrical character, chastened, compacted and as nearly flawless as I have found among my fellow mortals. Perhaps the gentlest and most fragrant feature of Brother Hardin's life was the one to be seen in his own home. The first time I met Sister Hardin, she was an invalid. It was at the meeting of Bonne Femme Association at Hopewell church in 1866. She was able to walk only by being supported by her husband. Mr. Hardin's attentions and care of his wife in her feebleness was beautiful. On one occasion he said to his family physician, "you must get my wife well, I cannot do without her." A friend said to me, "Mrs. Hardin was everything to Mr. Hardin." It was his tender concern for his wife, more than any other one thing, that led Governor Hardin to decline a candidacy to which he was urged for a second term of the governorship. The refinement of home, the advantages of

an academic education that was only the beginning of a life-time of learning drawn from the great sources of instruction, cultivated people, books, travel, a well spent life, and the grace of God ennobling all, made Mrs. Hardin a friend, a help, a wife, suited to Mr. Hardin. She listened with absorbing interest to his addresses; he read with pleasure her writings that appeared in the public press. Their private correspondence is characterized by considerateness, simplicity and affection. In their home many a weary pilgrim rested. As I now think of Brother and Sister Hardin, my mind rests not upon busy and brilliant scenes of public life, but rather upon the woodland, orchard, and house, where they received me as a brother and helped me on to better service. The kindly greeting, the family Bible and the hour of prayer come most distinctly to view.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 10, 1896.

It would be a pleasure to me to assist you in any and every thing concerning Governor Hardin. I may say we were candidates in 1860 for the State Senate in the 9th District and made the race agreeably together, not criticising each other in any way, frequently riding in my carriage, together with Edwin, my son, a eleven year old boy, driving us. Governor Hardin was the candidate of the opposition party, which formerly was the Whig party, constituting a large majority in this

district. I was the nominee of the Democratic party. They had to urge me to accept the race, I alleging that it was useless for me to make the race as the majority was so large in favor of Whigs, or opposition. They replied that it would be no disgrace to be beaten by Hardin.

When Mr. Hardin was nominated for Governor he threw his arms around my son, E. W., thanking him for lending so leading an influence in procuring the nomination.

He, Dr. Jewell and myself, who have Colleges named for us, were all Boone County citizens, were all Kentuckians by birth, but spent our lives in Missouri.

Governor Hardin was a leading and popular attorney. He had an extended interview with me here before he embarked in the enterprise of founding Hardin College, remarking as he parted with me, "I regret that my time does not admit of a longer interview."

Sincerely your friend,

J. L. STEPHENS.

CHAPTER X.

HIS VOICE FROM THE LONG AGO.

The hollow sea-shell which for years hath stood
On dusty shelves, when held against the ear
Proclaims its stormy parent and we hear
The faint, far murmur of the breaking flood—
We hear the sea. The sea? It is the blood
In our own veins, impetuous and near,
And pulses keeping pace with hope and fear
And with our feelings' ever-shifting mood.
Lo! in my heart I hear as in a shell.

—*Eugene Lee Hamilton*,

"There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain;
'Tis heaven that whispers, dry thy tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again."

PREFATORY.

IT MAY perhaps be regarded as a departure from the usual custom of a biography to give the addresses delivered by the subject when an immature youth; but as the writer thinks them worthy of a place in his history, especially in view of the present condition of our country, and the place he has filled in its history, the reader will

understand it. Also, there are some who have a taste for the earlier times, and to them it may be of interest.

"I stand and calmly wait until the hinges turn for me."
— *W. C. Bryant.*

The whence and the whither are questions of almost equal interest to the human mind. One hand we stretch out to grasp the whither, but it eludes our grasp. On the closed door we read, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther;" but, within that closed door, we are assured by God Himself, are everlasting joys "prepared for those that love Him." Cheered by the hope of one day entering into those joys, we turn to the present—the now—which is the accepted time, and engage in the duties of life. Sometimes in our work, we stop to go down into the depths of the past to bring up its secrets, the finding of which gives a strange, inexpressible joy, and renders aid in the discharge of present duties. In memory's urn we keep treasured up thoughts of the loved ones, who walk no longer with us here, but with the saints in light who fully understand the question of the Whence and Whither, with which we still must wrestle.

As the early history of a country is interesting to the reader, so is that of an individual who has made his mark in the world. As the foundation upon which rests the superstructure must be solid

to give durability and strength to the house, so must the foundation laid in childhood, possess the elements of strength, found alone in the principles of righteousness and truth.

A German philosopher has wisely said, "The most beautiful things in the universe, are the starry heavens and the sentiment of duty in the human soul." It is this sense of duty that prompts to noble action, and builds up a character that commands the admiration of those who possess a taste for the beautiful as it appears in the works of the Divine Architect.

It is to the early record of the life of Charles H. Hardin, that the writer now turns with the intense interest of the Archæologist, as he unearths the long buried relics of the past. What varied emotions swell his bosom as he brings to view the works of a pre-historic race, that reveal their character and customs. Akin to these were the emotions of the writer when she opened the long-closed trunk that contained the early writings of the subject of this biography. From them she has been enabled to recover chapters of his youth hitherto by her unknown, and now seeks to make them durable in the pages of this book, with the hope that they may have some interest for the reader, though they may not, cannot possess the same as for the writer.

His early correspondence and college essays, give an insight into his mental character, and

from them extracts are made, that the public whom he so long and faithfully served may know whence came the power that enabled him to serve.

While the human mind vainly craves an insight into the future, it is more successful in its aim to recover the secrets of the past. But it can only do so, by using the materials placed within its reach. These we find in the shape of writings, penned so long ago by the hand that now is powerless in the silent grave. "Being dead he yet speaks," and we now turn to give heed to that silent voice that comes to us from the Long Ago.

In 1844, Mr. Hardin was elected by the senior class of Miami University, to address them, but resigned on account of business affairs, that demanded his attention at home. To show the estimation in which he was held by his early college friends, I will give two extracts from their letters.

Monroe, Ohio, Nov. 11, 1843.

My dear Hardin:—I know that I am hasty in imposing again upon your good nature, but before I close this sheet perhaps I shall touch upon a theme, which may form some valid show of excuse in so soon writing.

I have just returned from Cincinnati whither I went a few days since to mingle in the great concourse of grateful Americans who there assembled to do honor to an old, tried Public Servant. I went to see the wrinkles, and mark that benevolent

countenance of him who is styled the "Old Man Eloquent." Yes, Charley, I was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Cincinnati Observatory, and heard John Quincy Adams make one of his grand efforts. I always considered him as one of the great men of this earth, one of the master spirits, that only appear now and then to show us what the true dignity of man is. Such I believed him to be, long ago, when I knew him but by the hearing of the ear. I have seen him but no disappointment follows as the result of that closer knowledge. I have stood near and drunk in the words he uttered, and could almost think they were the words of inspiration—could almost believe that "a voice from the dead" was speaking—could almost realize that one of the fathers of seventy-six was returned to earth and teaching us new lessons of Patriotism, giving us new volumes of political wisdom. Mr. Adams spoke for three hours and instead of showing signs of weariness or fatigue, he seemed to become more youth-like and vigorous until his close; his face flushing up with the warm heart's blood, and his mild eye lighting up with a something more than human brightness.

Now on my last page, I must touch on the topic, for which I began this epistle. I learn from John DuBois of Oxford, that they have elected you as speaker at the coming August commencement, to address the graduates of the present Senior class. I am rejoiced to hear it, and although

you are written to by the Corresponding Secretary, who is your sincere friend, I cannot rest satisfied until I add my earnest wish that you *will accept the invitation.* This has ever been the desire of my inmost soul, that you should address a class as soon as circumstances would permit to call you back. That wish is now accomplished, and I ask by all the ties of old friendship, that you will not allow any minor impediment to prevent your presence next Fall. What makes the election more gratifying to me, and no doubt to yourself, is the fact that you came off victorious, over a former rival. I heard Riley Knox say, if you were chosen this time as the speaker, or indeed at any time, he would come a hundred miles to hear you; and such my dear fellow is the feeling of more than Mr. Knox. So, *come, come.*

I have filled my paper, but must say in conclusion. May you live till your head is as white as that of Jno. Quincy Adams, and your fame as bright and fair; this is the wish of

Your sincere friend,

ED. BRUCE STEVENS.

Extract from a letter written by one of the graduates of the class '44.

Miami University, March 6, 1844.

My Esteemed Friend:—I was indeed very much gratified in receiving your letter accepting the honor, if it be such, of addressing our class next commencement. You will have a very able

competitor and a very fine fellow, J. A. Collins. When Beta meets Beta then comes, the what? I have been trying to make it out, but can't succeed. What say you, *Philos?*

P. S.—Since writing this I have read with extreme regret your letter resigning your office as speaker to our class. I was indeed, very much surprised; to tell you the truth, friend Charley, there could have been no greater disappointment to the class; as for myself, there is no one living that I should have wanted so much to address me on that occasion as Chas. H. Hardin. But as your reasons are good, we must submit. Write soon to your friend,

JAS. E. GALLOWAY.

"Men of thought and men of action, clear the way."

While in College at Oxford, Ohio, Mr. Hardin began a diary, of which the following is his preface.

Believing it to be pleasing employment as well as a means of improvement in learning and wisdom and an aid to the mind in remembering the occurrences of the day, I have this day commenced and do intend to continue for the space of twelve months this diary and journal.

March 5, 1840. *CHAS. H. HARDIN.*

The following extract from this diary gives evidence of his studious habits and love of learning.

Oct. 24, 1840.

The past week I have been quite close in my reading and application to my studies; but shall improve upon it in the approaching one. My time is wholly employed either in reading or studying, save when a friend steps in and claims my attention. I visit no one for the sake of company; hence it is my feelings that no one call on me unless he can teach me, or learn something from me. A man has no right to steal one's time—to bore him until he that is visited fairly writhes in his seat.

I take this opportunity to warn all young men who shall come after me, to beware of the bore; the idle, heedless and unmeaning man.

Address delivered by Mr. Hardin in Spring of 1838, at Bloomington, Indiana, University.

Athenians:—An article in that proud instrument, the Constitution that lies on your desk, says, that one member of this society shall on each meeting deliver an original address. My time has come, and I feel my incapacity for such a task. Yet I will present a few ideas, rude in themselves, to prove that I am not negligent of my duty.

In the onward march of man to greatness and perfection, we see succeeding generations imitating, or rather, making an example of the preceding. We see succeeding generations building their fabrics of greatness on those before them. As a

proof of this, we hear it said on that side, and confirmed on this, that nothing nowadays, is new or original. If there is nothing new or original, the rising generation is certainly following in the footsteps of the former. A more solid and permanent proof of imitation is protrayed in the life, actions and course pursued by mankind, individually or collectively.

There are many instances present in my mind, of one man imitating another in his course in life. For instance, Bonaparte imitated Cæsar, as you all know who have read the lives of these men. After Cæsar had gone to Rhodes to complete his education, he returned to Rome and became very popular. Scylla, the Dictator, was asked why he did not advance young Cæsar? What was his reply? He said, that they interested themselves for a man who would, one day, steal their liberty and ruin their country. Those great men of France, such as Talleyrand and Fouche who appeared to have an insight into the future, prophesied the same concerning Bonaparte. Cæsar invaded and commanded in Spain. So did Bonaparte, through his brother Joseph as an organ. Cæsar returned to Rome and was made Consul. You all know that Bonaparte was made Chief Consul for life. Cæsar commanded in France, or, as it was then called, Gaul. Bonaparte swayed the government of France. There was his home—there was his throne from whence he issued decrees, and dicta-

ted treaties of peace to almost all Europe. Cæsar twice invaded Britain. Bonaparte did not invade it, but he twice assembled a fleet and army to make a descent upon it. Whilst Cæsar commanded in Gaul, he built a bridge over the great Rhine, and invaded Germany. Bonaparte did the same, but here he surpassed his model, and not only subdued the Germans, but pushed his armies into the heart of Russia, the greatest empire on the globe. You are aware of the fact that Cæsar crossed the Rubicon and ended the jealousy between him and Pompey in a civil war which terminated in the defeat of the latter, who then ruled in Rome. Now, is not the escape of Bonaparte from the Island, Elba, almost the same? He fought no civil war but it was because Louis XVIII and his friends fled the country. Cæsar after defeating Pompey on the plains of Pharsalia, went to Egypt, where he encountered many dangers and privations but succeeded in reducing it, and returning to Rome in triumph, was there conspired against and was stabbed by Brutus. But what did Bonaparte do with regard to Egypt? He did the very same thing that Cæsar did, and underwent more serious difficulties and privations. He ended his days on the Island of St. Helena. Cæsar and Bonaparte were no less distinguished for their learning than their military skill. Their ambition was unbounded. Thus ended the lives of the two greatest generals that ever wielded a sword. One whose

"talents," as Scott says, "had been as dangerous to France as the other's virtues had been to Rome." The first was a perfect model for the latter; the latter a perfect imitation of the former.

Again, we see our forefathers waging an eight years war against their mother country, England, and by the aid of a few French legions, commanded by the immortal LaFayette they achieved a glorious independence. We see her in a few years assuming a seat among the nations of the earth, surpassing all in her code of laws, and in the soundness of her institutions. She awakened the world on the subject of liberty. The nations saw that we were free, prosperous and happy. Kings and Emperors began to loosen their tight reins of government, for fear that their subjects would imitate the people of the United States, and burst from gloomy oppression and the shackles of despotism. Many nations even did it. The surviving French soldiers, after aiding our forefathers in gaining their independence returned to their homes and fired all France with ideas of liberty. But oh! their liberty was like

> "The snow that falls upon the water,
> A moment white, then lost forever."

We likewise see many of the Spanish provinces in America following the example of the United States and declaring themselves independent of their mother country.

And now, at a still later period, we see Texas

struggling for her independence against a nation much more powerful. Did she not take the government of the United States for an example? Did she not know that her cause was good? Did she not feel that a people resolved to be free could not be enslaved? Did she not know that she had extricated herself from the iron grasp of England, which was as much superior to the United States as herself was inferior to Mexico? Notwithstanding this inferiority in the numerical force of her men, she resolved to declare herself free and independent, and fill up the wonderful gap by the skill and determination of her Spartan band. She cast the die and has thus far maintained herself in so hard a struggle. Such is the good that has grown out of the great and noble example set by this Republic.

A little farther, and a little nearer home: this society is imitating others that have gone before; imitating Legislatures and even the Congress of the United States. I am glad to see the members trying to place it on such an exalted situation, trying to have as perfect regulations as that venerable body itself. It would be as equally pleasing for me to know that each of you will imitate some great patriot or statesman, You may think that you cannot aspire so high, but you are mistaken. Those bright names, such as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and others, which you read daily of in the pages of American history, were perhaps

regularly recorded on the minutes of some society similar to our own. Look on a still later page of American history, and you will see that it was in a debating society where Henry Clay caught glimpses of coming glory. It is that Clay who made so great a mistake in addressing the president of a society, that stands now so high in the opinion of American people; it is he who is prized as the defender of the constitution, who has so often warned his fellow citizens of their approaching dangers. I say, that it is he who laid his foundation of greatness in a society, yes, a society, but one not so good, so permanent as ours. Then should we not strive to reach as high a point as this great man?

Then, if there is anything in imitation or example take him together with Webster, Adams and others as objects of imitation, and place them immediately before you at yonder far and elevated point, and, while you are winding up the rugged hill of science, aim to reach it, and with your own pen, inscribe your own names with theirs, and then, Athenians, you may return to the vale where peace is found.

On January 31, 1841, Mr. Hardin delivered the following address on the occasion of the initiation of members into the Beta, Theta Pi fraternity.

Gentlemen:—You have heard our Constitution and nodded assent to each binding obligation, thereby accepting badge and membership in the

* * * : but before you witness it with your hand, it becomes me to make a few remarks explanatory of its foundation and objects.

If we look into the processes and constitution of civil society, we find that its foundation and moral prosperity are based upon a few natural and definite principles of divine origin. Upon these and none other can this moral fabric of man be erected. They are every way adapted to the capabilities of heart and reason: and so long as they are made the governing land-marks of civil action, so long will civil society preserve its wonted purity; so long will virtue and mental exercise sustain man in the etherial walks of his intellectual being.

Such then is the foundation and origin of the * * *. In its existence, moral truth is wholly and fully applied, and like civil society, its objects are few, plain and simple, every way adapted to the sympathies of the heart and faculties of the mind. The great principle then, that runs through this Constitution and to which is shaped all the civil procedure of this Association, is drawn alone from the unvarying logic of morals and has precedent in the practical communion of every moral and intellectual people. The beauty, elegance and permanency of all civil society, depends wholly upon the integrity of its social union and mental cultivation. Here then we assume for the basis of our own secret association, the vital principle upon which hangs the progress and intellectual great-

ness of the human race; *the mutual fidelity of hearts,* the *mutual assistance of mind.*

These or similiar thoughts filled the minds of those who gave to us the charter of our Association. They had lived long enough to experience, that though society could continue happy and prosperous, bound together by a few ligaments of social union and enlightened by a high degree of mental cultivation; yet all these blessings did not secure to each individual that moral being and intellectual pleasure, which the God of nature seems to have given him the capacity to sustain. They had passed a few short years within the shade of college and mingling freely with its inmates, found that youth, though noble, generous and honorable, was more susceptible of faction and other corrupt and selfish principles of human nature than they were of virtue and mental acquisition.

They found that young men of every intensity of feeling, of every various talent, of every scale of improvement, were without any common tie, any mutual confidence of fidelity, without any private, combined effort to promote one virtue of the heart or one special object of mind. Being in such a state, and going forth into the world without some moral restraint, they would soon catch the weakness of human society and their feelings and magnaminities become lost amid the confusion of men.

Experience became a teacher of moral lessons and, fearing the general prostituting influence of

the world, Knox, Linton, Gordon, and others modeled our Constitution upon the vital principle, that private, refined friendship and mutual illumination of mind far better ennobled the asperations of heart and elevated the expanding powers of reason.

Their social exchange of feeling and sentiment was found good and they called to the same bond of union, others with ourselves, and as it were, bequeathed to us this form, soul and sensation. With that same love of other hearts and other minds, we invite you to a par-excellence with ourselves—we invite you to subscribe to this charter of our brotherhood and welcomely to gather around our fond altar of fidelity and friendship.

In the dismal solitude of a distant isle of the sea, Juan Fernandez bemoaned his unhappy exile and, feeling the want of man's social countenance, he cried in the gloom of his soul,

"O tell me I have a friend!"

This seemed to be the sacred request of his despairing heart, the longing, longing information of his fast pining frame.

Then, when you shall go forth upon the sea of life, breathing amidst uncertainties and acting amid dangers if the solemn expression should arise, "have I a friend?" be assured upon the candor of my soul, "*you have.*" Should despondency and despair, those flesh-cankering diseases, afflict you or should you when wrecked upon the horrid shoals of death

with hasty breathing inquire, "have I a friend?" remember and rely upon the honest accents of my voice, "*you have.*"

With these remarks and knowing, gentlemen, that you are every way worthy and every way qualified to the noble discharge of those duties herein prescribed, in behalf of these and other friends, I welcome you to all the rights and privileges of the * * * .

Oxford, Ohio.

CHAPTER XI.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

MR. HARDIN'S CANDICIES.

Missouri Telegraph, Fulton.

HON. CHARLES H. HARDIN.

THIS gentleman, it will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Senatorial Convention, held at Millersburg, on Saturday last, has been unanimously nominated for the Senate, for this district. This was an honor well deserved from his party, as his election will be from his district. Mr. Hardin is a Missourian, was raised in Boone County, and has been for some sixteen or eighteen years a resident of this county. He is therefore peculiarly suited to make this race—as a Missourian he may ever be relied upon as a staunch friend of her interests and institutions—as a citizen of Callaway, he is thoroughly acquainted and identified with her interests, whilst for old Boone, the home of his youth and earlier manhood, he has the warmest sympathy and attachment.

But it is especially his undoubted ability, his large legislative experience, and his unsullied reputation as an honest and upright man, a pure

patriot and Statesman, that especially fit him for the position and render his election certain. His worth has not been unappreciated. His public life is before the people; and their constant willingness to confer upon him every office that he has asked at their hands, shows how well he has acquitted himself in their eyes, of every duty they have entrusted to his hands. In 1846, he was elevated to the position of a Justice of the Peace, and supported with dignity the title of Esquire. In 1848, he was elected Circuit Attorney for this, (the then 2nd Judicial Circuit,) and discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself and fidelity to the Commonwealth. He has thrice been sent to the Legislature from this county, to-wit: in 1852, 1854 and 1858, and has ever occupied a position among the first Legislators of Missouri. In '54 he was appointed by a Democratic Legislature, one of the compilers of the Statues for the State, and in '57 he was unanimously elected by the same Democratic Legislature to edit and superintend the printing of the same. In '58 he was appointed one of the managers of the Jackson Impeachment Trial by another Democratic Legislature, and he has received the strongest commendation of men of all parties for the able, efficient and faithful manner in which he discharged the duties imposed upon him. These facts, and numerous others that might be mentioned, shown that even his strongest political opponents, when high and important

duties are to be performed, have ever been ready to entrust them to his hands in preference to their own party friends. That is, though a strong Constitution and Union man in politics, he is, when it comes to the discharge of the duties for which we elect our Senators and Representatives, emphatically the "people's man"—the man to attend to their business. And the people of Callaway and Boone are beginning to find out this fact. They are becoming tired and disgusted with those pseudo politicians who can bandy about the "records" with a knowing air, tell black-guard yarns and do the honor of a "bust-head," treat with all the grace of a gentleman of the "first water," but when they enter the Legislative Halls are without any capacity to do business, and without any influence with the body—mere nulities—ciphers indeed—a disgrace to their constituency and a positive drawback upon their interests. We bespeak for Mr. Hardin a brilliant canvass and a triumphant election.

From the Jefferson City Tribune.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We yesterday received the following communication from Hon. Wm. Hall, who represented Vernon County in the 28th General Assembly.

Walker, Vernon County, Mo.

Editor Tribune:—I see there is quite an excitement among the papers as to who shall be our

next Governor. They need give themselves no trouble, as the people have already made their choice for the next four years. Charles H. Hardin, the present honest, enconomical and capable governor, I am satisfied, will be the unanimous choice of Vernon. Though he is not spending the people's time and money trying to make votes for the future, I feel satisfied he is not the man to refuse to obey the spontaneous call of his people. Well may the taxpayers of the State feel satisfied that their best interests are safe, and will be looked after by the entire corps of State officers—never was the interest of Missouri in more capable and honest hands than now.

Yours truly,

WM. HALL.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

Charles H. Hardin and Col. John F. Phillips reached the city on Saturday at noon. The Young Men's Democratic Club had made arrangements for their reception, and at 2 o'clock waited on them in a body at McCarty's hotel and escorted them with music, to the Court House. Mr. Henry Ewing called the meeting to order and called Maj. Alfred M. Lay to preside. Major Lay introduced Senator Hardin, first saying that he would disregard the old adage about counting chickens before they were hatched, and would introduce Mr. Hardin as the next Governor of Missouri.

Mr. Hardin said it was a matter of necessity for him to economize his voice as much as possible owing to the frequent demands that would be made upon it during the canvass, and would proceed without further introductory remarks to present the thoughts he designed for this occasion. Prior to 1872, the Radical party had been in power for a long time and were responsible for the bad constitution, bad laws and bad government to which the people were subjected during their ascendency in State affairs. That constitution, those laws and their administration, were so well remembered by the people, that it was not necessary to review them in detail. The Democratic party had pledged itself to the people to reform the abuses which the Radical party had brought upon them, if restored to power. He held the Democratic party responsible for the government of the State since 1873, and believed thai it had been patriotic in every impulse and intention, and that if any errors had been committed, they were errors of judgment and not of design. To show that the Democratic party had redeemed its pledges it was only necessary to refer to what were known to be facts by every intelligent citizen of the State. Previous to the advent of the Democratic administration the State institutions, the asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane, had been so managed that they were by no means in as prosperous a condition as they ought to have been.

The lunatic asylum, especially, was in a wretched condition, but the abuses which had so impaired its usefulness had, under Democratic control, been corrected, and now it was well and economically managed and was equal to any institution of the kind in the West. The penitentiary, which had been for years a grievous burden on the State treasury, had been leased out by a Democratic legislature, and instead of costing the State $200,000 a year, was no longer costing it a cent, and that if the contract should be carried out for ten years, a saving of $2,000,000 would be made; if the annual deficiencies under Radical management were indications of the cost of running the institution on State account. The Board of Guardians had been dispensed with, because it was thought that under the circumstances the cost of the Board was greater than the advantages to be derived from its longer continuance. A law regulating the mileage of members of the Legislature had been enacted by which ten or twelve thousand dollars would be saved on each session of the General Assembly. The railroads had been assessed on their property as citizens were on theirs, and now instead of getting taxes on $27,000,000 of property, the taxable value of the railroad property of the State was $54,600,000. And this was due to the action of the Democratic party in constituting the Senate a Board of Equalization for railroad property. In his intercourse with the people during

his canvass he found nobody to object to this, but on the contrary it was universally claimed that inasmuch as the debt of the State and Counties and Cities and Townships, had been created for the most part for railroad purposes, it was nothing but just that they should pay taxes on their property the same as other people. Some of the roads had paid their assessment, others would, and others were contesting the action of the Board, he thought, without any prospect of success; but if they did succeed, he was in favor of amending the law until they would be compelled to pay in the same proportion that all other property was taxed. An amendment to the Constitution had been proposed abolishing the registry law. It was a bad law, expensive and unnecessary. It had been used for partisan purposes in Missouri, but never by the Democratic party; it might be again. It was the prolific source of trouble in Louisiana and was liable to be wherever it existed. Democrats, should, therefore, not fail to vote for the constitutional amendment, and thus secure its repeal. A convention might make a constitution omitting it, but that must be submitted to the people and it might fail to be adopted, so it was the duty of every Democrat to vote for the amendment, and thus make assurance doubly sure. The last Legislature had passed an act reducing railroad fare from six to four cents per mile, and if the roads had paid no attention to it, it was the fault of the

people themselves. A great deal of complaint had been made about holding adjourned sessions of the Legislature. He had opposed and was opposed to adjourned sessions, and had offered a constitutional amendment prohibiting them, which failed to pass. This might not be popular in Jefferson City, but it was true nevertheless.

The Radicals had charged great extravagance upon the Democratic party but unjustly and without proof. The Twenty-seventh General Assembly in this respect was a vast improvement on Radical legislatures. The finances of the State had been better managed than ever before, as the bonds of the State under Democratic rule had reached a higher figure in the New York market than they had ever done before; and this after all was the rule by which the financial management of the State was to be measured. The expenses of the Democratic State Government showed that Woodson's administration cost $300,000 less per annum than Brown's; $208,000 less than McClurg's and $167,000 less than Fletcher's. The distribution of the school fund this year was $60,000 more than last. The State University had a larger number of students this year than in any previous year of its history; the Normal Schools at Warrensburg and Kirksville were in most successful operation under able teachers, and were useful, even at present, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people—the State was dotted all over with magnificent

school buildings, which told the great interest the people of Missouri take in education, better than words of his could convey—the district schools all over the State are conducted in comfortable houses and supplied with good teachers. The white and colored children were provided for alike in separate schools, and both were satisfied with the provision made for them. The whites paid the taxes it is true because the negroes were poor and had no property, but it was their Christian duty to do so and they did it cheerfully. The question of education was moral, not political or partisan, and if left free to work out its greatest good would result in blessings to both races. The civil rights bill which he had hoped until recently would never be passed, threatened the destruction of the common school system in many States of the Union. The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania had passed resolutions against that measure, but a Radical Convention in Nebraska favored it and demanded its enforcement. This induced him to fear that it would be passed as a party measure, and if it should it would prove the destruction of the common school system of the State, for when the negroes were forced in at one door the whites would walk out at the other. It was the duty, therefore, of every Democrat to know how every candidate for Congress stood on this matter; for himself he would vote for no man who favored it, or was uncertain about it. Senator Hardin said

that the platform of the People's party was ominously silent on the third term question, but that the Radical Convention had heartily endorsed Grant's administration, and it was to be presumed, therefore, that the third party would in the end favor the third term. There was no People's party but the Democratic party; it was now what it had always been and what its name implied, the party of the people and every Democrat should stand firm in his allegiance and vote for his party as the only hope of perpetuating free representative government. It had been said to his and Col. Colman's prejudice that a bargain had been entered into between them, by which he was to be elected Governor and then leave the government to Col. Colman. There was no such arrangement, and if elected he would serve his full term if life was spared. Moreover, he would take occasion to say that he had made no promise nor intimation to any man, whom he would appoint to office and would not under any circumstances. If that duty should devolve upon him, he would endeavor to perform it to the best of his ability and with an eye single to the good of the public service.

From Columbia Missouri Herald, August 6, 1874.

The assembling of the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor in a few weeks renders it proper that the Democratic press give expression to its views upon the proper gentleman to receive the nomination.

We do not hesitate to declare, that we believe in view of all the surroundings, the must suitable candidate for the position is Hon. Chas. H. Hardin, of Audrain.

With a record utterly free from corrupt taint, and characterized by life-long devotion to the interests of his people, with a position before the public eminently popular and conservative, and unobjectionable to all elements of the democracy, and of a mental and moral temperament, cool, clear, firm and positive, we know of no aspirant to the position more thoroughly combining all elements of availibility. In Central, Mo., especially, where he has long held a position of social, political and professional eminence unimpeached and unimpeachible, he will receive the almost united support of the democracy.

We have nothing on earth to say in disparagement of the other candidates in the field. But taking the present disturbed condition of State politics, and all other matters into consideration, we believe Charles H. Hardin is the man.

A SPEECH IN THE CAMPAIGN.

MR. HARDIN'S REMARKS.

My Friends:—I am now on my way to the Southwest part of your State, and this meeting was entirely unexpected by me. I appreciate that this honor is not meant for me personally, but for the party. A State ticket was nominated by the party a few days ago, and I had the honor to be one of the candidates chosen. It is now my purpose to travel through all parts of the State, and give my best endeavor to secure the success of that ticket. For my share in the honor which this testimonial confers, I return you my hearty thanks. We are all interested in the success of the Democratic party, and this common purpose will enable us to work in unison and sympathy, strangers to each other though we may be.

At the recent Convention at Jefferson City there was a strong contest for the candidacy for Governor. In this contest my competitors had, and still have, my profound respect. They are noble and patriotic men, and conducted themselves honorably.

THEY FAIRLY LOST AND I FAIRLY WON.

I take pride, too, and recognize a compliment in the vote which selected me for the first place on the ticket, as, while the majority is so small as to

be merely fractional, it was not the result of any intrigue or unfair combination. And I want to say now that I have no higher ambition than to be Governor of the State of Missouri. [Applause.]

It seems to be necessary in this portion of the State for me to say that should I be elected, I will, providence permitting, serve my full term of office; and will under no circumstances vacate my position for a higher one. If I resign at all it will be from physical necessity, and not for the purpose of furthering any personal ends or accepting some other office.

I have already devoted several weeks to canvassing the slate, and I find that the principles of economy and retrenchment have taken a strong hold in the minds of the people in all sections. These principles I have indorsed all my life; they are the great moral principles that lie at the base of all prosperity.

Should I be elected I will keep these principles always in view, ever remembering that no progress or prosperity can be achieved without them in any department of this State. In my travels, too, I have found firmly fixed in the popular mind a thorough

ABHORENCE OF RINGS.

This is simply natural in honest men, and I say to you now, that if elected, no rings or ring men need apply for patronage, as I have no use whatever for them.

I suppose that you have examined the platform which was adopted at the convention, and I presume it meets with your approval. It finds general indorsement, so far as I have learned, throughout the State—and it should. It is the very embodiment of

THE TRUE POLITICS OF THE COUNTRY.

It is an excellent expression of the old and unchangable principles of the Democratic party.

And now, we of Missouri have a work before us. Our State has long been recognized as *the* Democratic State of the Mississippi Valley—now will she maintain that position? [Cries of yes! yes!]

It is charged that the Democatic party is a failure—a failure in what? That it is corrupt—but in what? There are 275,000 Democrats in this State, and their common aim and desire is the welfare and progress of the State. There is a Third party extant, composed partially of Democrats. I regret that any of our party members have conceived a necessity for deserting us, and I will regret still more if any desert us in the future. All that can be accomplished outside of the party—and far more—all that is desirable to honest citizens, can be accomplished within and by the Democratic party. It has all the principles and

ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF REFORM.

Then why leave it for another party which, even though it may select as good men, has not the

strength to elect them? It is simply a waste of valuable strength—it is sheer recklessness. The Democratic party is the people's party, and always has been. It had its origin, under another name, at the time of Jefferson. Those three principles enunciated by Jefferson, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful?" embodied all the principles of good government, and they have been guarded jealously by the party which inherited them. It is the party of to-day—it has been the party during three-fourths of the years that have passed since our government had its birth—and it will have its being so long as Republican principles are entertained in the breasts of our people. I will not say that you have a very difficult work to do this fall. I find the ticket and platform popular wherever I go.

When I went home from Jefferson City I was met by a most enthusiastic body of my townsmen, all well pleased with the work of the convention. It is the general impression that the party will come out victorious this year with a larger majority than it has ever shown. At the last election we had a majority of 35,000. This is ample for political purposes, but we must look at it from another standpoint

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE CORRECT,

And we want all of our friends to join with us in endorsing them, no matter what the majority. It is said that large majorities are a dangerous weak-

ness. It may be, but I am perfectly willing to take all the risk, and I ask you all to examine our platform, and, if you find conviction, to join us. [A voice: "Put Cockrell at the head of the ticket and it will go through."] I have not the slightest doubt of it. [Another voice: "Actions speak louder than words."] Actions are called for by one of my hearers. Well, then, let us look a moment at our history. When the Democratic party came into power the last time, it found our public institutions in a sad condition; as a result of misgovernment. The penitentiary, the lunatic asylum—all of them. We went quietly to work and the result is seen in the thrifty condition of all these institutions at the present day. The penitentiary with 800 convicts was costing the State full $200,000 per year to operate it. This was at once declared an unnecessary burden. The labor was leased out for ten years, the State was released of all expense and those ten years will result in a net profit of full $2,000,000 to Missouri. These were some of the actions which spoke with remarkable distinctness. Again rose the

QUESTION OF TAXING RAILROAD PROPERTY.

It had to be met. A Democratic Legislature met it. It amended the revenue law, it increased the board of assessment. They assessed $54,000,000 of railroad property, and this will yield to the State annually full $250,000, to say nothing of the city and county tax to be derived from it. On this

question I take the position that railroads enjoy the protection and privileges which the laws of the State afford, just the same as an individual, and there is no reason why they should not be made to assist is bearing the expense, [Cries of "How about Niedner claim?"] If there is any necessity for my explaining anything, it should be remembered that I will speak here again, and will be ready to answer questions as to my standing at home, and as to my record I have to say that in 1852, 1854 and 1858, I was sent from my county to the Legislature, and in 1860 and in 1868, I was sent by my district to the Senate. In 1854 I was appointed a member of the committee to revise the State laws, and was subsequently appointed to superintend the printing of the same. I was also appointed to represent the Legislature in the Jackson impeachment case. This is my political biography briefly given. If I have a monopolizing and absorbing thought at all, it is for the public good and none other.

I AM A MISSOURIAN.

I glory in her progress, and I feel utterly incapable of doing anything that would tend to check that progress or mar her prosperity. I thank you one and all, for the compliment which you have tendered me, and for the attention which you have given to my remarks, and as I am apprised that my train is about to leave, I will bid you

all good night, hoping to be able to address you more fully upon some future occasion.

During Mr. Hardin's speech the crowd had been continually augmenting, and by its close, the entire street, for the length of a block, was filled with people, all of them enthusiastic in their applause.

DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

A special to the *St. Louis Times* announces that Governor Hardin will not accept a renomination for the position he now holds. That this news will create universal regret, as well as surprise, we have every reason to believe. Governor Hardin has filled the Gubernatorial chair in a manner highly creditable to himself, and his consent would have been all that was necessary to secure his re-election. It is seldom indeed that a Governor ever gives such universal satisfaction as has the present incumbent. He has earnestly labored to give to the people of our State a government that would be beneficial to them all. He has never allowed political bias to sway him from the plain path of duty, and when we say that he has made the most popular, as well as most efficient Governor Missouri has ever had we only publish the sentiment of a very large majority of the people of the State.

GOVERNOR HARDIN'S HOME.

Jubilee at Mexico, Audrain County.—Enthusiasm of the People.—Brilliant Illumination.—Speeches of Exultation and Congratulation.—Address by the Governor Elect.

From the St. Louis Republican, 1874.

On last Saturday night, Mexico, Audrain County, the home of Hon. C. H. Hardin, governor-elect of Missouri, was ablaze with light and Democratic enthusiasm on account of the splendid triumph which had been achieved in the State under the Hardin banner.

The court-house, a very fine building which occupies the public square, the *Intelligencer* and *Leader* printing offices, the business houses and many private residences, were brilliantly illuminated, while bonfires blazed in the streets and an anvil cannon waked the dead Tadpoles in all the region round about, in testimony of the unexampled victory which perched on the banners of the Missouri democracy.

A speakers' stand, tastefully festooned with flags and made radiant with Chinese lanterns, was erected at the north front of the court-house; but at the hour of speaking a stiff gale prevailed, and though the audience numbered its thousands, many of whom were ladies, the committee of arrangements were forced to adjourn the vast audience to the court room above, which very soon became

densely packed, many being unable to gain admittance.

After excellent music by the Mexico band, Col. S. A. Craddock called the large assembly to order and introduced the next Governor of Missouri, Mr. Hardin, who was received with earnest demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Hardin made a very appropriate acknowledgment of the compliment thus paid him by his neighbors and countrymen, and proceeded to deliver a most excellent address, happily conceived and delivered with clearness and power. This address, if additional evidence were wanting, afforded conclusive testimony of his eminent fitness in inspiration, purpose and ability to meet with firmness and to discharge with fidelity to the whole people the responsible duties of the executive office.

As to the appointments which the law required him to make, he said he would pay little or no attention to the petitions of applicants, that these, he knew, were often signed out of mere compliment to those who circulated them; that almost any man of respectable character could get petitions of almost any length, and that it was his intention in every case to investigate character and qualifications for himself, resolved as he was to appoint no man who was not in his (the governor's) judgment inflexibly honest and eminently fitted for the office.

Col. W. F. Switzler, of Boone, being present

by invitation of the committee, was next called for by the audience, and took the stand amid loud applause. He made an able and eloquent speech, conciliatory, and yet exultant on account of the recent victory in this and other States, maintaining that if the Democrats in office and out of office were wise, prudent statesmanlike and faithful to their pledges, they would sweep the country in 1876 like a tornado. Col. Switzler's speech was interspersed with much humor and anecdote, and frequently called down the house.

Hon. A. H. Buckner, Democratic congressman-elect, next came forward amid rounds of cordial greeting and congratulated all present and the whole country on the triumphant election of Hardin and the unprecedented victories the Democrats had achieved in Massachusetts, New York and all over the North and East. He saw in this uprising of the people the harbinger of better government, better times and more enduring peace and prosperity. He traced the causes which underlay and prompted the breaking up of the great deep of the popular heart, and vindicated with force the policy of the Democrats in Congress, predicting we would never again hear of the third party, and that in 1876 the Republicans would be utterly overthrown and driven from power. Mr. Buckner was frequently applauded during his speech, and at its conclusion, three cheers were given for Hardin, and the audience retired.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

HON. CHAS. H. HARDIN.

From the pen pictures of the members of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Missouri, furnished the St. Joseph *Gazette* by its Jefferson City correspondent, we take the following about

SENATOR CHARLES H. HARDIN.

This gentleman, who is one of the first men of the Senate, was born in 1820. He was raised in Columbia, Missouri, and continued to reside there until 1843, when he settled at Fulton, and began there the practice of law. In 1844 he was married to Miss Mary B. Jenkins, of Boone County. Since which time his life has been a series of services to his people in all of which he has been singularly successful and his constituents, in honoring him by making him their choice to perform the multifarious duties which he has discharged in their behalf, have also honored themselves. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit for the term of four years, and be it said to his honor that during his entire service not one of his indictments was ruled against—and in only one instance was a question ever raised as to the sufficiency of any indictment and then not successfully. At the general elections in 1852, 1854, and 1858 he was elected as one of the members of the General Assembly from Callaway County, and it was during

this service that the great railroad system of Missouri, was established and matured, in which grand work Mr. Hardin was a leader, and as an earnest, ardent and able advocate of the same, won the admiration of the whole people of the State. It was also during this service that the noble institutions of the State for the care of lunatics and the deaf and dumb were enlarged to their present capacity and usefulness, in which good work Mr. Hardin took a deep interest, and devoted all his strong energies and ability.

The Legislature in 1856, appointed Mr. Hardin one of the revisers of the laws of the State, and after the adoption of this revision he was appointed by the same body commissioner to superintend the printing of the same. In 1858, he was appointed by the House of Representatives one of the managers to conduct before the Senate the impeachment of Judge Jackson, In 1860 he was elected Senator from the district composed of Boone and Callaway Counties, and at the session of the General Assembly following this election, he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, which very responsible place he filled with his usual ability and consequent success. During all this time Senator Hardin has been a true and unflinching Whig from his boyhood until his party ceased to exist in 1861, and when it is considered that the bodies and administrations from which he received

all these high places were Democratic, their faith in his ability and integrity becomes more remarkably apparent and the facts bear on their face a higher compliment. Senator Hardin attended the sessions of the Jackson Legislature, held at Neosho and Cassville, but there voted againt the secession of the State. At the beginning of 1862, finding that the courts ceased to do business, he removed from Fulton, and took up his home on a farm in Audrain County, where he continued until the close of the war, using the sickle and ploughshare while others wielded the sorrow-breeding sword and musket. After the war Senator Hardin settled in Mexico, of this State, and resumed his practice in the legal profession. In 1872 he was re-elected to the State Senate from the Counties of Audrain, Callaway, and Boone, and is now serving as the chairman of the committees on judiciary and lunatic asylums in that body. Senator Hardin is yet in the prime of life. His brain is still as strong and clear as the sound of a mid-night bell, and his people will yet honor him, and in doing so, honor themselves, for many coming years.

In conclusion, let me say, that I think the highest honor that can be paid to Senator Hardin, or to any one else, all of which he eminently deserves, is, that he is every inch a Senator.

From the Telegraph.

NAMED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

GOV. HARDIN IS THE MAN.

Editor Telegraph:—As the time has come for the people to speak out on this all important question, and as politicians are beginning to throw out their tow-lines, would it not be well for the people to say in their might who they want to fill that exalted station? Now it is very plain in the eyes of politicians, as well as the public journals of the State, to say who they want. That man is Ex-Governor Hardin. He has been tried in many ways and never found wanting. No man doubts his capacity or his honesty, and that is all that General Jackson required of a man to secure his favor, and it is all the people now require. Then why not speak out and let politicians and broken-down hacks stand from under.

Governor Hardin has retired to his little farm in Audrain County, but the people of to-day will bring their Cincinnatus out from his plow, and place him where he can do them some good.

Governor Hardin will pay no lobbyists, nor throw around "slush" to procure his own elevation, hence, men of that profession will oppose to his election, but they are few compared with the mighty host that will shout the "tocsin" for Hardin and the workingmen's rights. He is not a man

that wishes to accumulate large quantities of this world's goods; as a proof, he has of his small fortune donated more than $40,000 to the cause of education, and at this day many a poor hard-working man's child is reaping the benefit of his liberality.

It is a well-known fact that the election of Governor Hardin, to the position of United States Senator would give more general satisfaction and would be heralded with more joy throughout the State, than the election of any other man. Then put him there as a colleague of Senator Cockrell, and then may Missouri feel proud of her representatives in that branch of Congress.

As the *Telegraph* has been first to promulgate many good things, let it first sound "slogan," Hardin, and once get him a seat in the United States Senate, like the illustrious Benton, the people will keep him there, three Roman lustrums. Such are the thoughts and views of

PETER COOPER.

CHARLES H. HARDIN.

Mexico Ledger, May 1878.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Warrensburg *Press* pays Governor Hardin the following deserved compliment:

He is not far from 60 years of age, a man of the purest life and character, and perhaps better acquainted with the legislature of Missouri than

any other man. He is not, strictly speaking, a politician, though he has been much in public life. He is a quiet, careful, conscientious gentleman, who has always been a faithful and industrious servant of his fellow-citizens when placed by them in positions of trust. His record as Governor will always be pointed to as a model of exactitude and economy. Under him the State Government was run at far less expense than since the war, and he accomplished many reforms of lasting value. Naturally of a retiring disposition and modest in his pretensions, he will be sure not to take any prominent part personally in the canvass, depending solely on the warm place he has in the hearts of the people. No man is more generally respected by Missourians than ex-Gov. Hardin. They look upon him as one in whom they can put absolute dependence. What he promises he will fulfill at hazards, and if they send him to the Senate they know that he will be an unfailing and conscientious representative. His support will be more generally distributed throughout the State than that of any other candidate, and he will be one of the strong men.

NAMED FOR PRESIDENT.

From LaGrange Democrat.

The *Carthage Patriot* is out for Governor Chas. H. Hardin for President. The *Patriot* pays a merited tribute to our Governor, and every

Democrat in Missouri will endorse the following: "Go up and down the broad prairies of the West, search the cotton fields and turpentine forests of the South, and where can you find a man with a character as pure, habits as economical, chaste and studious, as intellectual as practical, profound, comprehensive and positive, and a record as unblemished as Charles H. Hardin, Governor of the State of Missouri. He is just the man for the race and would be the right man in the right place. He is not filled with insatiate ambition for honor and distinction; he is not ruled by greed for power; he is not a slave to avarice; he is not a libertine or a drunkard: he is not a military despot or a social sycophant; but he is a high-minded, moral statesman, of the old school of economy, constitutional supremacy, and popular sovereignty. He is just the kind of a man the people want and the nation needs. He would go to Washington and make a general cleaning up. He would take the scourge of honesty and drive the money changers from the temple.

We second the nomination, and feel sure that no man in the United States will make a better race for the presidency than Gov. Hardin.

MR. HARDIN IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Troy Herald, January 17, 1877.

Governor Hardin left Jefferson City for his home in Mexico, on the 11th inst., where the bless-

ings of a grateful people attend him. His administration of State affairs has been economical, just and wise. No executive of the State has ever more fully enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people than Mr. Hardin; the best administration we have ever had, cannot dim the luster of his by comparison; and no governor has ever left the gubernational chair of this State with less official sins of commission or omission than he. We congratulate the State and the Democratic party upon his successful administration, and extend our gratitude to our honest, efficient and worthy Ex-Governor. May his private life be as tranquil and happy as his public life has been honorable and just.

LET MERIT WIN.

Nevada Daily Mail, May 9, 1885.

While the Colonels of Missouri have attracted general attention, by the eagerness with which they have remarked upon the willingness of "Barkis," there is a class of Missourians which has merited honor by its modesty, and at its head stands Ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin.

In the State of Missouri there is not a man who has a warmer place in the hearts of the masses than Governor Hardin. During his official connection with the people of the State his honesty became proverbial, and his able, frank and manly conduct won and retained the esteem and confi-

dence of those who had selected him for the highest place at their disposal.

It is the exception when the chief executive of a State steps down and out with any part of his original popularity left, but to-day Governor Hardin is as popular as at the hour he took the oath of office.

If Missouri is to be again honored, let us have a man of unobtrusive worth. Let the office seek the man and be honored in finding one like Charles H. Hardin, who would discharge the trust with an unerring sense of honor, and a fidelity to the interests of the people as steadfast and unselfish as that of Cincinnatus.

EX-GOVERNOR HARDIN.

A Grand Old Man Whose Memory Will Ever be Cherished By Missourians.

St. Joseph Daily News, June 12, 1890.

Among the notables whose absence is felt and whose happy, smiling face and enthusing eloquence is an ever-present fact, is ex-Governor Hardin. Hardin is one of the old-time, corn-husking, barn-storming fellows who never fails to draw a crowd and hold it. The ex-governor lives quietly on his farm near Mexico, Mo., and devotes his life to Hardin College, of which he has for a quarter of a century been the backbone and mainstay. It was his money and his energy that gave to Missouri this superb female school, and it will

ever stand a monument to his benevolence and energy. Charles Hardin was elected Governor in 1874, beating Senator F. M. Cockrell for the nomination. It was a hot race. Cockrell was the favorite son of the Confederates, and they were numerous in Missouri. Hardin was a Union Democrat, he remained with the old flag, and this coupled with the fact that he was a strict church man, and at least ten years ahead of his party, made the race a hard one for him—that is the race against Cockrell. But he won, and he made for Missouri a clean, honest governor, and gave the State an administration which is yet pointed to with pride. Hardin is now over seventy, and he wrote that he was too old to run around to political conventions, besides, the commencement exercises of Hardin College were on, and he had rather witness the graduation of a dozen sweet girls than participate in a political scramble. Ex-Governor Hardin is one of the purest and best men that ever sat in the governor's chair, and long after his demise his memory will be cherished and revered by the people of the State.

AS PHILANTHROPIST.

HARDIN PARK.

Ex-Governor C. H. Hardin Presents The City With A Beautiful Park.

It Will Be Appreciated And Beautified.

Charles H. Hardin presented in open session of the mayor and council a deed of himself and

HARDIN PARK, MEXICO, MO.

wife to the city of Mexico, of which the following is a copy, to-wit:

Know all men by these presents that we, Charles H. Hardin and Mary B. Hardin, his wife, of the county of Audrain, in the State of Missouri, have this day for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to them in hand paid by the city of Mexico, in the County and State aforesaid, the receipt of which is hereby confessed, and for the further consideration of the creation and execution of the trust herein provided for, granted, bargained and sold, and do by these presents grant, bargain, seal and convey unto the said city of Mexico, the following described pieces and parcels of real estate, situated within the corporate limits of the said city of Mexico, to-wit: Lot twenty-six in Israel Lander's addition to the said city of Mexico; and also block four, in J. P. Clark's addition to the said city of Mexico; and also a strip of ground fourteen feet wide, East and West, and running North and South through said block four, representing what was formerly the alley in said block four, and which has been vacated, and the title to the same vested in said Charles H. Hardin by a decree of record of the county court of said county of Audrain, on the 4th day of February, 1884; and also lot one in what is known as Howe & Sims' addition to the said city of Mexico, containing one and ninety-nine one hundredths acres, less such parcel or portion as

was sold and conveyed by John W. Jeffries and wife to the North Missouri railroad company, and which said lot one, less the quantity sold and conveyed to said company, is bounded on the West by Clark Avenue, on the North by said lot 26, and the grounds of the St. Louis, Wabash and Pacific railway company, on the East by grounds of J. B. Botkin and A. H. Buckner, and on the South by said block four, in trust and upon the following conditions and stipulations. Firstly, that the premises hereby conveyed shall be forever set apart for, and used only as a park for public recreation, pleasure and resort, and in such manner as said city of Mexico may direct, nor shall said premises, or any part thereof be applied, even temporarily to any private use, or to any public use other than the one specified. Secondly, That said city of Mexico shall, during each and every year, expend such sums of money as the city authorities exercising the corporate powers of the said city, may deem best, in the protection, improvement, embellishment and management of said park, and thirdly, that said city of Mexico shall by ordinance signify their acceptance of the grant and trust herein created, and declare her pledge of public and corporate faith to execute the several duties and obligations imposed upon her by this instrument of writing, which shall be deemed to be null and void should said ordinance be not enacted and published in due form as provided by

law as in case of other ordinances, within ninety days from the date of the presentation of this deed, to the said city authorities, for acceptance, by the said city of Mexico.

In witness whereof we, the said grantors, have hereto set our hands and affixed our seals this, the 16th day of October, 1884.

CHAS. H. HARDIN. [SEAL.]
MARY B. HARDIN. [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF AUDRAIN. } *ss.*

AN ORDINANCE accepting a grant in trust to the City of Mexico, Missouri, of certain premises for a Public Park.

WHEREAS, Charles H. Hardin and Mary B. Hardin, his wife, have on this the 27th day of October, 1884, tendered to the City of Mexico, in Audrain County, Missouri, their deed dated the 16th day of October, 1884, to certain pieces and parcels of ground therein described for a Public Park, in trust, and upon certain conditions and stipulations therein set forth, and

WHEREAS, it appears to the City Council of the said City of Mexico, to be highly proper, and to the interest of the inhabitants thereof, that the said City should accept such grant and trust, and pledge its public and corporate faith, by ordinance, to the execution and observance of said conditions and stipulations,

Therefore, be it enacted by the City Council of said City of Mexico, as follows:

Section 1. That the said City of Mexico does

hereby accept the said deed of conveyance as well as the grant and trust therein specified, and pledge its public and corporate faith to a faithful execution and observance of the several conditions and stipulations set forth in said deed.

Section 2. That said premises shall be forever known as Hardin Park, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed and approved this 27th day of October, 1884.

Attest: *R. H. FOWLER, Mayor.*

B. F. TOMLINSON, City Clerk.

After due consideration of the terms of the deed and ordinance, on motion, the rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed and adopted unanimously.

Mexico Ledger, July 29, 1892.

Ex-Governor C. H. Hardin was one of the Lord's noblemen. He was a patriotic citizen and one of the best friends of the church and school interests in the whole country and no person in the world will know his devotion to charity. In all matter of public enterprise he was always found contributing liberally of his means and time. His contributions to Hardin College and the donation of the park to Mexico are only two out of hundreds and hundreds of contributions toward public enterprise and in the line of public charity. Hardly a

day passed that he was not called upon either personally or by letter to assist some poor person or church. No one was ever turned away empty handed. Governor Hardin would have been rich in this world's goods except for the thousands of dollars he gave away. His death is a loss to the town, county and State. As a private citizen or public servant he has always been pointed to as an example. Nothing that we could say would add lustre to his fame, which extended far beyond the limits of his beloved State. A monument will likely be erected by his friends in Hardin Park, though none is needed to keep alive his memory in the hearts of our people, for "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

CHARACTERISTIC.

From the Sedalia Democrat.

Ex-Governor Chas. H. Hardin, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Hardin College, held last Tuesday, donated $19,000 in cash to be devoted to building an additional east wing to the college and to endow a professorship. Gov. Hardin has already donated $40,000. This further action and liberality of one of Missouri's favorite citizens is most praiseworthy, and indicates a determination on his part to make this college second to none in the West. As it stands now it is in the front rank of the Colleges of the State especially set apart for the education of females.

Nor is Gov. Hardin's large contributions to the cause of education the only kind of charity which he practices by any means. He is a liberal though unostentatious giver to many other things, and many a poor unfortunate could rise up to-day truthfully and call him blessed. It is known that while he was Governor of the State that no appeal for help was ever made to him in vain, and that while he had the reputation to the masses of being a cold and reserved man, he was in reality one of the most generous and warm hearted. He hunted up distress to relieve it, but he didn't preach from the house tops nor publish it in the newspapers.

And speaking of Governor, Charles H. Hardin made one of the best that Missouri ever had, or any other State ever had. To a rare capacity for administration, he added great firmness and probity of character. He was plain and unassuming as became the Democrat, and frank, liberal and just as became the man. May he be spared long to the State which has honored him and which is proud of him.

The kindness of Govornor Hardin is shown by the following letters furnished by those who received them:

Mexico, Mo., June 4, 1885.

"*Bro. Johnston,*

Accept and collect the draft and apply it for benefit of yourself and family. There is no

necessity of speaking of it to any one, and please do not. Fraternally,

C. H. HARDIN."

To Rev. N. S. Johnston.

"*H. F. Long, Esq.*,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed see draft for fifty dollars, which please apply to benefit of Mayfield-Smith Academy. Consider the contribution as a private transaction and do not report to any paper, there is no use in it. Trusting that you and your friends will be able to build up a useful institution to South East Missouri.

I beg to remain very truly,

C. H. HARDIN."

Mrs. C. H. Hardin.

PREFACE.

Mrs. Hardin being the authoress of the life and writings of Governor Hardin, she has modestly left herself largely out of view, It is now only by special and pressing request by others, including myself, that some words as to herself are put in this volume, and also some of her writings. Having shared one another's companionship in thought, deeds of kindness and a common faith, it seemed to us proper that a knowledge of their lives and writings should be a common heritage to those who are studying the problems of life.

WILEY J. PATRICK.

Bowling Green, Mo.

A LIFE-SKETCH

OF

MRS. C. H. HARDIN,

BY

WILEY J. PATRICK.

CHAPTER XII.

LIFE-SKETCH OF MRS. C. H. HARDIN.

MARY B. HARDIN was born in Paris, Kentucky, on the 6th of October, 1824, Her father and family moved from Scott County, Kentucky, to Boone County, Mo., near Columbia, in the spring of 1835. She was educated in Columbia at the school taught by Miss Lucy Ann Wales of Mass., and at Bonne Femme College, in her father's neighborhood, where she graduated in the Fall of 1842.

Before her marriage she was Miss Mary Barr Jenkins. Her father's home was one of culture and plenty. In her childhood she attended the district schools of her neighborhood and was a companionable, playful girl, with studious habits and obedient disposition.

The following extract from a Columbia paper, *The Patriot*, October 1841, gives some accounts of exercises at Bonne Femme College.

"The Greek language, which unfortunately is not rendered as prominent in most of our Western Colleges as its intrinsic merits deserve, was on this occasion splendidly sustained by Mr. J. J.

Harvey, of Saline, and Miss Mary B. Jenkins. Mr. Harvey read portions of the Greek Reader selected by a young gentleman, a student of the University of Missouri, and analyzed the same in a masterly manner.

Miss Jenkins read parts of the Greek Testament, named at haphazard by a gentleman in the audience, and went through the labyrinth of the Greek verb, not as by the aid of a borrowed clue, but as if nature had formed her another Aridne. I was also forcibly struck with the extraordinary ease, the lucid diction, and the inimitable taste with which Miss Jenkins read Cicero.

Miss Jenkins' composition on the "Evidences of the Christian Religion," was, as usual with her, incomparable in reasoning, taste and style. To compliment any of her productions, looks like "gilding refined gold, or painting the lily."

The following beautiful tribute to his wife was written by Mr. Hardin:

"On May 16, 1844, I married Miss Mary B. Jenkins, a graduate of a school and a lady of intelligence, refinement and special literary taste and accomplishments. She has written much, both poetry and prose, but having an aversion to an appearance in public, but little of either has appeared in print. She is a constant and close student of the Bible, and a lady of rare devotion and piety."

Her education educated. It enabled her to trace the thoughts of the learned, to employe their languages, to compare the ideas and customs of countries, to choose the best, to reason accurately, to converse intelligently and to fulfill the duties of daily life. It prepared her to bear herself with womanly grace and fitness among the servants in her quiet home and among the potentates who visited the mansion. Her education led her towards the home and the task of life. A strugling human life was to her a greater thing than a book Books were given their own place, but not the place of weeping eyes. Her education led her toward the Anointed One. She to-day reads her Greek New Testament, and draws from it, fresh drafts of the water of life. Sister Hardin united with the Richland Baptist Church, near Fulton, (at that time there was no church organization in Fulton) October, 1853, and was baptized by the Rev. James E. Hughes.

Her interest in Christian work has been general and constant. Her extensive travels with her husband gave her knowledge of the wants of the world and the wisest methods of giving relief. She keeps herself informed as to the State of the gospel in all lands, the progress of Christian learning and the governing policies of her country. Apart from wealth, position or a distinguished name, Mrs. Hardin, in her own self-hood, in mold and measure of excellence, easily occupies a place among

the choicest women of the South, and these incidental advantages are by her made to pay tribute to Christian womanhood.

The home life of our Sister is best expressed by inserting some of the correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Hardin. To me, no picture of my past life is more heroic than that of the imperial, imperturbable face of Mr. Hardin turned affectionately towards his "Mary," while "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, and he will not see his gain diminished."

SOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Jefferson City, June 3 1874.

My Dear Mary:—As there seems to be no chance to get off from here soon, I will, if I can get leave, be at home Saturday and Sunday, and return Monday. While here I trust you will have patience and manage the best you can, and all will be right. I am weary of all this, and would be rejoiced if we were through. There is much work, but it seems to me it might be hurried on. I trust you are all well, and that all are obedient and faithful to you, and hope that Luther is now with you, and that he will be of much help to you. Have you had rain? Are our little crops flourishing? I have looked for a letter from you for the past two mails; shall be greatly disappointed if I do not get one to-night. I believe I have beaten you in the number of letters, also in quantity of matter

written, not, however, in the quality. Attended Baptist festival last night, went through the motions as far as I was capable, for the cause, met there Mrs. Belch who spoke of you often; she is a very agreeable lady. The few others I saw asked of you, Miss. Mat. Miller inquired a good deal of Fanny. I have not heard what the profits were. There have been several before this, but this is the first I have attended, others are to follow, I do not expect to go to them. I would if you were here, I would be under your guide and get along better. I shrink from strangers. When I get home, I will be able to give you something of matters not attended to. They had a time with the convicts the other day, many scared, nobody hurt. I suppose you have plenty of strawberries and are making good use of them. What is the news in Mexico? I have seen no one since I came here.

I would be glad to have a summer suit, but will wait till I go home, your judgment in buying is so much better than mine. Oh, the folly of all these resolutions and of so much talk, talk. Oh, that I had staid at home originally and not been subject to these spells of weariness and fag from the human tongue. Information is all we want. We do not want this interminable clatter of tongues and light ideas. Oh! that we were footloose that we might spend the next three months about the valleys and mountain springs of Colorado Give my love to Fanny, regards to Julia, good

words to John and Ann. For yourself, dear Mary, accept my most tender love and affection. I am very anxious to see you. Hope that circumstances will favor my going home Saturday.

Your husband,

C. H. HARDIN.

Home, August 23, 1874.

Sunday night, half-past ten o'clock.

My Dear Husband:—I do not know that you will have time to read my letter, yet I will write a few lines to compose myself, for I cannot sleep. You know I suffer much with wakefulness.

This letter will find you in the midst of the turbid sea of politics. You, with others are climbing up the volcanic mount, that rises above "the hissing waves," and already have learned "to hate the strife of each rough step," and to loathe "the seathing smoke and land."

Were it possible to lift the veil from each aspirant's heart, and to read the motives that impel him to brave the dangers of the burning mountain, then it were well to choose that one, whose bosom throbs with the purest patriotism.

But as only one eye can read the tablet of the human heart, we can but pray, that this All-seeing One, will direct the choice of the people. I wonder if one ardent supplication for such guidance has ever yet ascended to the throne of grace,

An ambitious man, whose chief motive is self-

aggrandizement, may reach the summit of the Mount, only to throw out from thence the burning lava that will desolate his country. But he whose only aim is his country's good, will soar above this *Mount*, and holding audience with his God, will from Him derive the strength to wield with wisdom the affairs of State, and bring prosperity to his couutrymen.

May God in His mercy and wisdom, control the ballotting of the Convention, that will meet in Jefferson City on the 26th, to nominate the officers of our State.

If, you, my husband, should not receive the nomination, yield not yourself to gloomy regrets and bring not home "the black and bitter frown that is stamped upon the forehead of ambition." Remember that "fair contentment's angel-face is rayed with winning smiles."

I trust, my dear husband, you will not call my letter "all stuff." Good night—"Mizpah."

Your affectionate wife,

MARY HARDIN.

Half past 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter written to Mr. Hardin by his wife, June 23rd, 1874. Mexico, Mo.

"And you have consented to run for Governor, have ventured upon a stormy sea. yet I trust will reach the port in safety. But is the Governor's office to be considered the port. In my opinion, it

is not. If elected you will not reach the desired haven, until after having faithfully discharged your duties as pilot, (is that the word?) you lay down its care and retire to private life. Your friends have seemed pleased and sanguine, but for my part, I will try and stand prepared for the result whatever it may be."

Sedalia, Mo., Sept. 21, 1874.

My Dear Mary:—I have come to that point in life when I look upon you as the only stay to happiness or pleasure with me. May your health and life long be spared.

I will be at Jefferson City on the 26th, and at Hannibal on the 28th. Send my letters (such as you may deem of any importance) as before to one of the places.

Give my love to Fanny and Luther. Write me a long and good letter.

Most affectionally, your husband,

C. H. HARDIN.

St. Joe, Mo., Oct. 28, 1874.

My Dear Mary:—I am very well tho' nearly wore out. Oh, that this thing were through with I want to be at home. I have much yet to do before I get home. Just got all the letters directed to me at Macon City. I wish I could have gotten them at Macon City. Love to all. Accept for yourself my everlasting love and affection.

Your husband,

C. H. HARDIN,

This correspondence shows the interest and influence of Mrs. Hardin in public affairs. These are further shown when the administration of the State touch on a matter calling for mercy. In May, 1875, the Rocky Mountain grass-hoppers came in Egyptian multitudes into Missouri. At that time the Governor received the following letter, which, it is believed, was written from Pleasant Hill, Mo.

Gov. Hardin,

Dear Sir:—I hope you will not smile when you read the contents of my poor letter. My hair is silvered, and for many years I have been a believer in an over-ruling Providence, and without any wish to try to flatter you, I thank God he has given us a good Governor. We cheerfully acknowledge you as our ruler, under God. Now if you would retain the love of your people in this part of the State, we beseech you in God's name to set apart a day and request your people to humble themselves before God and ask him to turn away his anger and thereby prevent the suffering by famine, which stares us in the face. All our planting has been in vain. The poor dumb brutes are dying for want of food, and little innocent children must suffer the pangs of hunger. Will you do this? If so, we shall be fed, if not we must perish.

When Ninevah was to be destroyed, the *rulers* and the *people* humbled themselves and the City

was saved. May God put it into your heart to acknowledge His power and give you faith to believe he will answer earnest prayer. I shall look with anxious heart for the appointed day. Don't be offended with an

OLD WOMAN.

The Governor showed this letter to his wife, who united her request with that of the writer. The Governor issued the famous proclamation, which was as follows:

WHEREAS, Owing to failures and losses of crops, much suffering has been endured by many of our people during the past few months, and similar calamities are impending upon larger communities, and possibly may extend to the whole State, and if not abated will eventuate in sore distress and famine;

WHEREFORE, Be it known that the third day of June proximo is hereby appointed and set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, that Almighty God may be invoked to remove from our midst these impending calamities, and to grant instead the blessings of abundance and plenty; and the people and all the officers of the State are hereby requested to desist during that day from their usual employments and to assemble at their places of worship for humble and devout prayer, and to otherwise observe that day as one of fasting and prayer.

C. H. HARDIN, Governor.

May 17th, 1875.

The departure of the grasshoppers was so manifestly in answer to prayer that all the world were silent before God.

Mrs. Hardin still preserves the accomplishments of art and literature. She humbly cultivates the Christian graces. Her Bible is her chief delight. With method, accuracy and thoroughness she studies God's holy Book in English and Greek. Her happy and inspiring view of life as a whole may be seen from the following lines written by her.

The following lines were suggested by reading an extract from the *Columbia Statesman*, account of the examination of Bonne Femme College, 1841.

My soul takes wing, and hovers round,
The distant scenes, the cherished ground,
Where I the fount of learning found,
  And sipped and sipped again.
And in my new awakened thought,
I see the house in which were taught
The lessons, that sweet pleasure brought,
  Unmixed with care and pain.

My childhood's home I wander o'er,
With friends whom I will see no more
On earth, for on a brighter shore,
  They rest with Christ their friend.
And living faces, too, I view,
Who once the same dear places knew,
Whom the same lessons pure and true
  Taught that life's great end,

Is so to live that we shall stand
With saints in glory on that strand
Which is called Emanuel's land,
  And live forever there.

But looking o'er the vanished past,
And seeing all the shadows cast
Upon the soul, there comes at last,
  From the spirit's depths the prayer,

That though our treasures have been burned
And forgotten lessons learned,
Still one may stay to make us yearn
  For Heaven's larger tide.
And treasuring this within our soul,
Though wild the storms of life may roll,
We soon will taste the joys untold,
  For which we long have sighed.

MARY B. HARDIN,

Forest Home, June 30, 1877.

The tenderness of Sister Hardin's heart and the strength of her Christian hope may be seen from the following lines written on visiting the grave of a beloved niece, Mary Hardin Kennan, whose beautiful life on earth closed April 11, 1888, in the 16th year of her age.

THE LAND WITHOUT A GRAVEYARD.

How sweet to think, that while we weep
  So sadly in the graveyard ·
Angelic hosts their vigils keep.
  Here in the silent graveyard.
Our eyes cannot now see them,
Our ears cannot now hear them,
But in our hearts we feel them,
  Here in the silent graveyard.

While sitting by dear Mary's grave
  So lonely in the graveyard,

We feel that He who deid to save,
  Is with us in the graveyard.
He never will forsake us,
But soon will come and take us,
Where Mary, glad will greet us,
  In the land without a graveyard.

Our tears must cease, our tears must cease,
  To die is not so hard, *
Soon we shall meet where all is peace
  In the land without a graveyard.

*A few hours before she breathed her last, she said, "I am dying, but it is not so hard to die after all."

The *Missouri Democrat* of August the 21st, 1896, edited by Col. W. F. Switzler, has the following as to Mrs. Hardin's labor of love in giving to the world the life and writings of her husband:

Mrs. C. H. Hardin, of Mexico, Mo., widow of the late Gov. Hardin, is engaged in gathering materials for a biography of her honored and lamented husband, to be published in book form. Mrs. Hardin is a lady of fine education and competent for the work she has undertaken. She is a daughter of the late Theoderic Jenkins of Boone County, and was educated at Bonne Femme College.

We quote also the following kind words from the Mexico (Mo.) *Intelligencer*, edited by S. B. Cook, Dec. 10, 1886.

Missourians will be pleased to know that Mrs. Charles H. Hardin will soon have completed the

life of her deceased husband, Gov. C. H. Hardin. No man who ever filled the executive mansion at Jefferson City had the confidence of all the people to a greater extent or deserved it more than Chas. H. Hardin. His devoted wife was his constant companion. Her judgment the Executive implicitly trusted. Her recital of the events of the life of this eminent Missourian will prove a valuable addition to the library of those who cherish the memory of this just, able and incorruptible Christian statesman.

A TRIBUTE OF FRIENDSHIP.

My acquaintance with Gov. C. H. Hardin began in 1857, when a young man I was elected Assistant Physician of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton, Mo., where for about seventeen years I was associated with his brother-in-law, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, the Superintendent of that Institution. And incidentally in this connection, I want to insert a few words in memory of a man I so much loved, and to whom I owe more than to any man, in no way related to me by kinship. Dr. Smith was one of the best men I ever knew, and was by nature as well as by special preparation, eminently fitted for the position he so well filled for 20 years. No one was so long and intimately associated with him as I was and I think I knew him perhaps better than any of his other acquaintances. He was a just, faithful and good man, and the unfor-

tunate inmates of the State Lunatic Asylum never had a kinder and better friend than Dr. Smith. His best and fittest monument is that noble institution at Fulton, to which he gave the best years of his life.

Charles H. Hardin was a member of the Board of Managers of the Asylum much of the time I was connected with it, and for several years was President of the Board; and it was in that relation I best knew him for some time. He filled the position with the fidelity that characterized him in every position of public trust. He never missed a meeting of the Board, and never failed to look closely into all the details of the working of the Institution. While his peculiar characteristic, a wise economy, marked his administration, he was ever liberal in making all necessary provision for the wants of the inmates. I sometimes thought he was too exacting upon the Superintendent, and always accounted for it from the fact that he was his brother-in-law, and he wanted to avoid every appearance of favor to a kinsman in public position. It was my peculiar privilege to know much of Governor Hardin in all three of the Counties in which he spent most of his life, Boone, Callaway and Audrain; for I have myself lived in all of these Counties. These three Counties constituted the celebrated old "A. B. C." senatorial district, he so long and faithfully served in the State Senate. After a long acquaintence with him in Callaway,

where as a lawyer he spent his best years, and where as politician he built up a character that finally placed him in the Governor's chair, I knew him as a neighbor in the privacy of country life in Audrain County, near Mexico. And it is here in the quietude of this beautiful country home that I love to think of him. Having laid aside all the public honors that his fellow citizens had bestowed upon him; with the ample fortune that an honest, economical, business life had secured for him; in the ripeness of a well-spent life and the consciousness of a sincere, humble, Christian experience; childless, but with the devoted wife who had kept the pledge of her maiden love to him all these long years; here is the last beautiful picture of the life of this model citizen, lawyer, senator, governor, that I love to keep fresh on memory's tablet. I shall ever regard it as one of the highest privileges and sweetest benedictions of my life, to have been admitted, with my wife and children, to the intimacy of such a home, a home made sacred by purest love. I spent three years in Columbia, the home of his boyhood and early manhood, and have often seen the humble brick house where he passed his childhood. The name of "Charlie Hardin" is held in the highest esteem by the oldest inhabitants of that beautiful city. Here also was familiar to me the early homestead of the girl he loved, the "Mary" whose name I have so often heard him call in such loving accents even down

to the last days of his life. While making my home in Columbia, it was my sad but pleasing privilege to assist in the transfer of his body from the home in Audrain to the last resting place in Boone County, and time and again, from a sense of duty and inclination has it been my privilege to drive out to the "Jewell Cemetery," near the city, and sit and muse by the graves and beautiful monuments of the two friends I greatly loved in this life and whose loving companionship I expect, ere long, to renew in the continuous life on the other shore—T. R. H. Smith and Charles H. Hardin.

Mexico, Mo. *DR. H. K. HINDE.*

WRITINGS

OF

GOVERNOR HARDIN.

CHAPTER XIII.

WRITINGS OF GOV. HARDIN.

LITERARY.

"The dead speak by their works and by their words."

Address delivered March 8th, 1839, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

TO ACT, when called upon by our fellow-citizens seems to be the great design of existence: and, with this belief, so far as our mite may prove acceptable, we, with much diffidence, now rise to contribute it.

To reflect, occasionally, upon the prospects and ills of home, proves that we possess, social and mutual feeling, that we are not entirely forgetful of the comforts and pleasures of our paternal fire-side, nor of the sports and pleasantries of neighboring fields.

Now, you all in common with myself, claim the West, and proudly, too, as a home; and by way of examining the geographical position of this great home of ours, spread the map wide open and no country therein defined can present such a peculiarly organized region. Helmed in on the East and West by Alpine barriers; on the North and South by the Lakes and the Gulf; we possess a country new and unrivalled. Divided and almost subdivided by a thousand tributary streams flowing East, West, North and South, upon which commercial masts are growing up, eclipsing the ancient

splendor of a Tyre, a Carthage, or a Venice, upon which are wafted from port to port, from landing to landing the millions of our trade and commerce, we even now almost rival the citizens of the Thames, the Seine, and the Rhine, in industry and business. Behold on either side dense forests, fertile valleys and rolling plains. Behold our mountains of ore, banks of coal and chalk. Behold these turned to advantage by the hand of our exuberant population and say if you can that nature has not designed the West, to become great and opulent. Look upon the beauties and novelties, that she has spread around us with a profuse hand. Look upon the sublime and beautiful scenery of our mountains, our hills, our rivers. Linger for a time on the banks of the Ohio, gaze into the limpid stream as it rushes along the cliff's base, look upon the rapid Mississippi as she bursts down from Northern climes, swollen with the tribute of a thousand streams, follow the turbid and boisterous Missouri, as she rolls onward between banks of wild and picturesque scenery, look upon these all, and the Western Valley claims a character for sublimity, which no other country can rival.

"Again, look upon the ancient mounds of the West,
Awful memorials, but of whom we know not."

What a theme for the poet, for the writer! What a field for calculation, for conjecture! More easily can we fathom the dark vista of past ages, and learn the origin and history of those kingly monuments, that deck the sandy plains of Egypt.

Though the traveler may gaze upon these mounds with wonder and admiration, yet their tales untold, render them but as clods of the valley. Year upon year has rolled away, wave upon wave has beat upon these monuments of other times; yet they stand, affirming, that before the savage, nations, like the waters of the ocean, ebbed and flowed along our valleys,

But leave these sepulchral mounds and turn to the animated objects of our country. See our forests filled with a profusion of game, see our plains covered with the wild horse, antelope and buffalo. Look again, see with sorrow and confusion, the tawny warrior, with his miserable race, lingering along our border, behold him, once the monarch of all we survey, giving way to a fiercer race, behold him, once the proud lord of this western paradise, retreating before the footsteps of the white man. Is there no Milton yet! is there no Milton yet! to sing in heavenly strains the tawny warrior's exit from this land of paradise. If Eden's pair have called forth such heavenly inspired strains, what may another Milton sing of the driving away of the sons of Logan, of Tecumseh, from their hearths and the tombs of their ancestors? But let us not indulge in gloomy reflections upon the expulsion of the Indian from this Western valley. Suffice it to say, that he roamed through these mighty forests free as air. But the destroyer comes. 'Tis the French mildly ingratiating themselves into the good will of the redman, and under such a mantle did they explore the Mississippi Valley. But though the French had explored a country unrivalled by their own vine-clad hills, yet disappointment came. Some had imagined its hills bloated with golden mines, and they had only to dig to amass wealth. Some imagined it a battle-field, where from wish, a name was won. Some had imagined it a modern Eden, where grew the flowers, where ripened delicious fruit, and where were bowers of pleasure. Disappointed, all their enterprise was extinguished, and dull sloath shackled each inert Frenchman.

Even at this late period this delightful valley was scarcely known beyond the Alleghanies. But adventure in a western world, had become a virtue. And now we see the daring huntsman Boone, scaling those Alpine precipices and looking down upon a country, designed soon to be a seat for millions,

Little did he think, that during his life, those waving forests, would fall below the arm of man, that flourishing towns and growing cities would deck the fertile valley, or distant plains, that States would grow up and encompass the country and that hundreds of steamers ladened with the produce of the soil, would ply the rolling rivers. Little did he philosophise upon such unexpected events that now seem to have been performed by magic. But, descending the rugged declivity, much did he philosophize how to foil the lurking savage or how he would exult over a well savored dish of venison or sweetly broiled slice of buffalo.

Shortly after Boone's first exploring Kentucky, the Western valley began to allure emigrants. They came not in the garb of peaceful citizens, nor cultivators, nor tradesmen. But they came as adventurers in arms; they come, as some writer says, in a manner peculiar to themselves, like men fond of danger and fearless of consequences. They came to exterminate the Indian, warrior, or hunt down the game, and in doing so drove them back from hunting ground to hunting ground, from river to river, until now they border on the dusty plains of the Rocky Mountains.

Those pioneers who stand foremost in battle, those who are known in hardy exploit and curious adventure, are a Boone, a Clarke, a Shelby, a Wayne. These names with a host of others are interwoven with the trials and achievements of border warfare. 'Tis to them in a great measure we are indebted for that peace and tranquility we now enjoy. At the mention of their names may each Western citizen burn with patriotism and be enlivened on the field of battle as were the Poles at the sound of the name of Kosciusko.

Since the savage was driven far back, a tide of emigration has flowed westward, bearing with it, civilization, order and refinement. Since then a numerous population has covered the country and has earned the name, and justly too, of being a thriving, a growing and an enterprising people.

But they stop not here. They stand not still. The destiny of the West is to be high and glorious. Her course is upward and onward. Ere a century passes, this enterprising people will have pushed their settlements to the base of the Rocky Mountains; towns and cities will have usurped the wig-wam of the savage; hamlets and villas will dot each grove; a web of canals and railways, will lock together the bases of our mountains, thus rendering a trip from the Alleghenies to the Rockies the journey of a day. I expect that ere a century passes each running stream will be laboring for the miller; the sounding of the forge hammer will be heard in many a valley, each navigable stream will bear upon its rolling bosom our cars of commerce; that there will be a general diffiusion of knowledge throughout the broad valley of the West, in short the whole country will be teeming with millions of Chinamen, instructed in the arts and knowledge of the sciences, speaking the language of Anglo-American in its purity; advocating no religion but that of God, and establishing no laws but those consistent with pure and honest republicanism.

Imagination, indeed, may draw a beautiful picture, but human events may blot those beauties out. She portrays to us only that which is favorable to our wishes, and nothing bnt the hand of time can uplift the veil and present to our astonished eyes, the dark intrigues and uncertain windings of ambitious man.

In this Western valley, where are more than Arcadian fascinations, man would seem to be void of corruption and vice. But even in the delightful bowers of Eden, Satan infused into the breast of man, cunning and falsehood. Then, can we expect that he, with the experience of six thousand years, can settle down in quiet and peace in this valley? No. Rome had her Cataline. The West her Burr. But in what age or nation is there to be found a superior to Murel in

schemes of villany. Indeed there is none. But if we have escaped the fearful machinations of these daring men, need we sit at our ease, believing that corruption and vice have passed away? Shall we fold our arms in contentment, thinking there is nothing to mar our prosperity? Shall we go on merrily, trusting that whatever is, is right? No, for this Western valley is a broad field for speculation, and human passion is at work.

To sound unnecessary alarm is not our purpose, but without doubt there is something brewing, which, if not checked, will one day subvert all government, and make reckless all order.

'Tis party spirit. Honest party spirit is, as some say, the life blood of a republic. It is the moving principle, the great regulation of human actions, infusing itself into the breast of every sensible citizen and prompting him to do his duty. But when party spirit runs high, partaking of faction, then it becomes a fell destroyer, whose scowling visage, and knit brows terrify each well wisher of his country. Then danger lies near, ready to burst forth and scatter around the fragments of order and government and strew the earth with the wreck of man. The history of this monster goes to prove this. The facts of the past affirm the withering influence of his fiery breath. And from the earliest time to the present, his trace is marked as "the fiery tread of the demon." Look upon the ruins of Carthage! Inquire into the history of her slumbering people! Inquire, why the downfall of all her greatness! Ask what fell her cloud-capped towers! What undermined her massy rampart! What unnerved the strong arm of government and during its feebleness, enabled the Roman sword and Roman fire to enter the crowded city and return, leaving behind the blood-stained ruins of Carthage? The answer is party spirit, and his march has been onward.

Was it under this Herculean Hydra, that classic Greece fell? Was it he, that smote to the earth her monuments of greatness, turned into the common, Academician groves, and housed the quadruped in philosophers' stalls? 'Tis to be answered, yes. Though Rome could once have weighed against the world, yet her splendor is wiped away, and her greatness known only in song. But why is this? Why did Scylla dye Roman soil with Roman blood? Why was the Rubicon passed? Why was the battle of Pharsalia? Every Western youth knows. Let every Western youth answer. 'Tis he that is to draw a moral from Roman woe. 'Tis he that is to crush the mad ambition and perpetuate the liberties of his country. 'Tis he that is to know no party, but foster equal rights. Then, he must watch with the eye of a statesman and crush with the arm of a patriot the growing influence of party spirit. Mobocracy, fanaticism, bigotry, and other tumults follow in its train, and, were it not for the great, enlightended mass of our Union, a scene would have been presented before this, with all the horrors of civil war, bloodshed and carnage.

Let Western youths examine the signs of the times, and henceforth act on the conservative; or, if there must be parties, let them be honestly arrrayed against each other, contending for and carrying out the sentiments and principles of the heroes of '76. Let them contend for measures not men; let them support virtue not vice; let them do as the poet thought, "Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy country's," and when they shall have done this, they will have carried out the honest designs of nature, fulfilled the expectation of religious freedom and filled to overflowing the cup of their country's glory.

Now, there stands Liberty's tree, whose root has taken hold in the great valley of the Mississippi, whose branches have pierced the stormy heavens: may the millions who are

yet to come united in heart, united in affection, repose under her expanding boughs, contending for no interest but for the whole, advocating no principles of government, but those of equal rights, supporting no religion, but that of God. But if a Cæsar applies an axe to its root, may even to the last lingering of our race,

"Curse on his virtues for
They will have undone his country."

On the 15th of February, 1841, Mr. Hardin delivered an address at Miami University on the subject,

POLITICS INJURIOUS TO LITERARY MIND.

From it I will give a short extract:

Those poets who enjoyed the security of retirement, who sang of humanity, nature and truth, will ever be admired and loved, so long as man has feeling, landscape its beauties and heaven its quiet. That is only true poetry which communicates its own electric flame, soothing the heart and elevating the mind. The Iliad and Aeneid form such masterly displays of genius, so inwrought with passion and adventure, fable, history and unmeasured eloquence, that they will ever invigorate the faculties of mind, and enlist the natural or acquired passion of the heart. In the winning eloquence of their prose, Cicero and Demosthenes discussed the politics of Rome and Athens, but they have never exerted that influence upon society and letters that the nobler Epics of Virgil and Homer have; Spencer gave more elevated feeling and national glory than the most splendid politician of English annals. And though the poetic genius ef Burns sang only "the loves, the joys, the rural scenes and rural pleasures of his native soil, yet he has given fame to Scotch minstrelsy, that her statesmen never gave to Scotland's politics. His ode and elegy breathe the very religion, patriotism and love of his Highland home, exercising upon

mind and society a more ennobling influence than have all its political eloquence,

"His lines are mottoes of the heart,
His truths electrify the sage."

Mankind treasures his sentiments in memory, and literature places him high among the famed-crowned men of letters.

Poets experience a moral and intellectual pleasure that can never belong to the politician. Their souls glow with joy at the sweet melody of song, and the rich viands of thought, the soft murmurings of nature, and "the still sad music of humanity." The soft poetic blandishments "of the light of setting suns, and the round ocean, and the living air," fall with subduing sympathy upon delighted sense and mental feeling.

None such falls upon the heart and muddled mind of the politician. To him the mighty world of nature forms one universal blank. His brain is not enriched and stirred with the sublimity of that bold conception that flies the dust of kindred earth and dares to venture near Almighty mind. His being is but the growth of policy, plausible address and ambitious adventure. His education is but the offensive jargon of the multitude united with the satirical strife of the Forum. The people form an ocean of living, ebbing existence. To-day, calm and submissive, to-morrow, boisterous and unruly. At one time, his reason is deluded with extravagant applause, at another time, shocked with the dark and angry growl of murmuring people. Hoary age may bring reverence, and calm death, but too often does the political sun that shone brightly at noonday, set behind the wave of that sea of blood which long rolled gurgling at his feet.

In 1844, Mr. Hardin was invited to deliver the address

to the Union Literary Society of the Missouri State University. The following is the conclusion of the address:

"*Graduates of Union Literary Hall:*—When the young Roman had completed his education and arrived at the proper age, he was carried into the assemblies of his countrymen and clothed with the gown of manhood. It was a joyous day for his noble and aspiring heart. He had longed for its bright sunshine and happy hours, for he had longed to plunge into field or forum for its honors and emoluments. Just so may we suppose the case to be with yourselves. This day marks the ending of your youth, and the beginning of your manhood. It is a day of thrilling interest, of swelling emotions, and contending sympathies; a day in which you are to break the association with student and preceptors. A day in which you are to go forth from those beautiful groves and healthful shades, in which you are to depart from your accustomed moral and intellectual banquits in the classes, and in the halls of your libraries and societies. To-day you go forth into the looming distance, into that world where you are to contend like the young Roman for the honors and riches of life. Are you prepared? Have you filled the solid mind with virtue and the power of knowledge? Are you ready and willing to battle, like the youthful David, in behalf of yourself and country?

Before you enter upon the stage of action, let me tell you, that upon that stage, each one must bear his own part. This is a land where wealth, kind friends and family connections are divested of their power and influence, in promoting one beyond his merit and moral claim. Beyond the blue waves of the sea, titles, dignities, families and wealth, generate influences in society and in the machinery of state. But not so in this land of America, not so among these states of election and representation, not so among our institutions of literature, religion and philanthropy. Merit and moral claim

is the standard of worth and influence. He, who would serve science and Christianity, who would serve his country, add lustre to its name, give greatness to its institutions, and glory to its character, can only do it by the strength of his faculties, by the propelling power of his moral and intellectual energies. No one can lie in the vale of sleep and sloth and yet serve his country, or even a noble purpose. He cannot rest upon beds of down or trail along paths of flowers and lovely incense, and yet be great and useful, 'Tis contrary to the immutable principles of morals, and the history of man. Fame and influence, like the splendors of a city, like the beauties of pastoral cultivation, and the wealth of commerce, are acquired by the enterprise of mind and body. No man has awakened and found himself famous. Then, that you may fill the hearts of your countrymen, that you may win the honors of state, that you may advance the prosperity and uphold the integrity of church, that you may become a light in the scientific and literary world, you must with iron nerve and ardent pride overcome every puny obstacle and mountain difficulty. This can be done with your energies and your faculties. Be cheered then on the destined way of your existence and your labors. Be encouraged by ancestral achievement and deeds of the noble dead. In view of the grandeur of his inventions, in view of the sublimity of his conceptions and the undying vigor of his energy, it has been said that nothing is too difficult for man to accomplish. He has hurled his influence to the sequestered bowers of wild tribes. His fame has outworn rolling centuries, and is brighter for the wear, the walls of the earth are as the walls of his dwelling, and wandering comets and solar systems are as remote but familiar objects, in the grand panorama that encircles his view. Remember these achievements, and let the blooming energies of your bosom arouse! Remember that you of the living may, and can possess yourself of the god-like capa-

city, energy and influence of the dead! Remember and press onward to the shrine where abides the majesty of virtue, intellect, and fame.

Do not consider that the joys of this occasion are as the joys of labors done. Your academic course is complete, but not your education. As it were, you have only been taught the process of thought, the powers and capabilities of the human understanding, the tantalizing riches and splendors of liberal education. Your star crowned institution has only put you on the way. To complete the pursuit, is dependent alone upon your energies. The mind is progressive in its attainments, and the God of heaven has ordained that you shall not deny your talents and advantages. Each day and stage of your existence should add much to the wealth of your intellect, the liberality of your principles, to the purity of your motives. The wings of time will soon bring you to the acme of your strength and intelligence. Even then, fail not to continue in the delight of study and reflection. Continue then, even to the grey hairs of age; for they will prove a solace under the weight of years, be the very sunshine of comfort amid the diseases of your dying body. For these, society will love and respect you more when living, and when dead revere more your name. Yet, let me tell you, that though you may possess yourself of the wisdom of a Solomon and the learning of a Bacon, your fame cannot be honest and enviable unless your private motives and actions are in accordance with virtue and principle.

Then in your struggles to be great and learned, struggle also to be good. Choose not, like Byron and Rossean, false principles for study and action; and avoid, as you would a pool of infamy, their detestation of your race. Honor yourself with the virtues of temperance, veracity and integrity. Honor your race with those of benevolence, philanthropy and your affection. And reverence, in all the purity of de-

votion, Him who spoke in the beginning, and gave form, beauty and intelligence to the universe.

These are my words of counsel. They are given on behalf of the Union Literary Society, your beloved Association, and in whose name I now award you this charter* of her respect and affection. By it, she testifies to your learning, your talents, your probity and decorum. Betray not her voucher and seal. Preserve it as the apple of your eye; value it as the richest token that affection can bestow. In whatever land your lot may be cast, remember and practice the special objects of the social organization of your society, that of Friendship, of Literature, of Eloquence. The cultivation of Friendship will make you beloved among men, that of Literature will fill the mind with the utilities and ornaments of language, of poetry, of history, of philosophy. That of Eloquence will enable you to elevate the popular mind and character by pouring out the riches of the heart and mind. Go then, and do nothing that will cast a stain upon the name and fame of your society. She is respected and can only be respected by the goodness, the greatness, the fame of her sons. Let her not be called upon to pour the scalding tear of sorrow upon your tomb.

Go, and make sunshine of every hour! Go, and be emulous of goodness and greatness! And when your tottering steps shall have brought you down to the grave, then may your spirit flee away, and away, to the beautiful blue home of the stars.

*The Society Diploma.

CHAPTER XIV.

PATRIOTIC.

MR. HARDIN'S mind was of a decided literary turn; and had he been possessed of ample means he might have been a *literateur*. His education was his capital, for most of his part in his father's estate had been expended in its acquirement. But he was possessed of that which is more than riches; moral character, intellectual culture, unbounded energy; and a laudable ambition to reach an honorable position in life. These were the materials with which he wrought, and with these he gained the end.

His early writings give evidence of his literary taste, and some of his addresses display his patriotic zeal. From an address delivered in the college chapel, Miami University, May 14, 1840, on the subject "Patriot Zeal prompts only noble action." I give the following extract:

Patriotism is a germ of every soil, of every clime, of every age. It has no more partiality for Libyan deserts than for Lapland snows. It was no more vigorous when Moses wrote, than when Ossian sang. Nor was it more spontaneous in Laconian or Tiberian groves than in Albion or Columbian forests.

Every one that cherishes a true love for home and kindred, breathes a fond wish and emulates a patriot spirit for country and for country men. Alfred the Great, though of a barbarous and obscure age, lived and died in the full exercise of this feeling. He turned aside from the occupations of

war, and from the pleasures of the chase, to do and live for his country. Like the stern Cato, his youthful days and untried nerve, were spent for the safety and defence of that land, "whose utility was the spring that guided his every action." Peace and civilization to this people were objects of daily care and thought, but when practical, vagabond Danes hung upon his shores, invided his privileges, and harassed his pride, red-eyed revenge urged him to the field and determined him to try the event of war, Overcome by coarse, rough-hewn invaders, he gave up the ensigns of royalty, and sought refuge in dark obscurity and cold despair. Hope breathed again; the flame of Patriotism burned once more in breasts, communicating it from rank to rank, from peasant to noble, from citizen to soldier, he went forth with the heroic spirit of David of old, to battle in behalf of his country. Like the same belted chieftain he slew the ravaging foe, and preserved his fair fields from the withering touch of desolation. Nor did his unsparing exertion here cease. He hushed the orphan's cry, soothed the widow's moan, and listened to the nation's call for activity and enterprise. A patriot of generous views, he liberally encouraged the cultivation of the elegant and mechanical arts, the success of science, the revival of Saxon, Latin, and Grecian literature.

Such was Alfred, the founder of English Monarchy; such were his worthy actions, conceived in a mind, highly wrought with patriotic zeal and executed by a hand nerved to decide for individual right and personal privilege.

But where in the stream of time is there to be found a Patriot, such as the American Washington? Coated in the mail of Heaven, and armed in the holy cause of injured right, he guarded the pass to the citadel of American liberty, as the Angel at the gate of Eden.

If patriot zeal can boast of noble action, and lay claim to worthy deeds among men, it must be by the patriots of the

American revolution, for none in the world's history breathed purer and more patriotic sentiments, nor pledged more gallantly and willingly, their fortunes and lives upon the altar of their country.

A PATRIOT'S SPEECH.

From Mexico Ledger.

Fourth of July Oration Delivered by Gov. Hardin Fifty-three Years Ago at Fulton, Mo.

The editor of the *Ledger* has had the pleasure of examining some original manuscripts of the late Governor C. H. Hardin.

The speech we print below was delivered by Gov. Hardin in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, on the Fourth of July, 1843. This patriotic speech was delivered long before he entered the political arena and it will be read with interest not only by the thousands of personal friends of the deceased but by all lovers of true patriotism. Governor Hardin's patriotism was not sentimental but animated his bosom and governed his actions through life. The speech was delivered fifty-three years ago. Four years ago in July the Governor passed away to his last rest, respected and honored by all Americans who knew him.

MR. HARDIN'S ORATION.

It becomes the American people in each annual round to commemorate the day of their national birth. They owe it to themselves to assemble in there luxuriant groves and upon these silvery streams to refreshen the deeds and great incidents of that day and period. They owe it to the soldiers, statesmen and brave spirits, that they celebrate with becoming respect and a noble gratitude the era in which they advocated liberal principles, engrafted them into the contitutions of the American communities, and pledged theirs

chivalry for their defense, endured toil, suffering and the winter's storm for their promotion and elevation. They owe it to that glorious freedom which, centuries before taking her flight from the shrines of European governments, retired to the sequestered bowers of these American forests. Strong emotions, a burning patriotism, a dignified love of noble deeds, should on this day characterize the American heart. Every heart should be filled with grateful sentiments, every mind utter the language of its glowing thoughts, and every altar erected to justice and law, should be crowned with garlands of rejoicing and festivity. The great people should come from their blessed farms and cottage homes -should gather in from the valley and from the mountains to commemorate the era of their national existence. This day, 67 years ago, there sprang into being, the germ of a mighty constitution and people. That great charter of our liberties—that great shield, broad and round as the moon, covered with the thick bases of liberal rights—that proud instrument, the declaration of American independence, was proclaimed from the continental congress and went forth to arouse brave hearts and stir the flames of war: It "was read from the pulpit, and prayers went up for the Divine countenance"—it was read under the quiet roof, and tender youth and decrepit age, rubbing up his dusty eye, went forth to the throng of battle—it "was read at the head of the army, every sword was drawn in its defense and vows were made to live under the declaration," or fall on the field of blood and of carnage.

By British tyrants it was spurned and despised. Freedom was treated as a vagary of the brain, patriotism and the endearments of the native soil, as the hypocrisy of faction, as the murmurs of rebellion. Proclamations went forth that all were traitors and rebels to a merciful throne, that the eloquent statesmen and patriot spirits of Americans were to be conquered or bowed in death. Brazen navies hovered

within the headlands and British legions, rattled their armory upon the hills and marshalled their hosts upon the plains. But "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and young America wrestled with the powers that came to conquer and to enslave. She triumphed upon land and upon sea. Upon land a thousand bloody scenes marked the strength of her courage and the splendor of her arms. Upon the sea her sails rode before the gales of victory, and the British lion growled humble submission at the feet of the American eagles. Eight years of toil and suffering, of woe and anguish. Eight years of dark, bloody and angry revolution, rent in twain the colonies and the mother country, leaving the sweet waters, green pastures and fair cities of the western shore to be enjoyed by the sons and daughters of freedom and liberal laws.

When peace was restored, when chaos, ruin and revolution assumed the elements of order and subordination, the colonies found themselves in a weak, shattered state. Drained of blood, exhausted in treasure, they began to fit up the affairs of civil polity, of law, of constitution. Experience soon taught the lesson that the Old Confederation was inadequate to fulfill the design intended. It was too frail an arch to uphold a score of young and powerful sovereign states, that would evidently, sooner or later, wield an influence, moral and political, tantamount to that of the most splendid principalities and powers. It was a covenant that was not sufficiently binding upon the contracting parties, as either to hold them in awe of national omnipotence, or of teaching a reverence for the functions of the supreme political government. Fears of external force and oppression had driven them into the ties of sisterhood, yet in the bowers of peace and amid the charms of quiet, political bickerings and heart-burnings, injuries and the supposed invasions of rights, might induce them to blow the coals of strife and corrupt

the virtues that triumphed over British courage and Hessian butchering. Lest these Confederated States might split upon the same rock—might live over the same mournful tale of woe with ancient confederacies and modern leagues, it was determined that out of the Old Confederation there should be hewn a more noble and stupendous framework—an organization constructed out of the liberal principles of past and present governments, but softened, blended and diluted with the glowing features of this age and of the reformation. In view of this, the constancy, ability and wisdom of the land assembled in 1787 at Philadelphia and after six months of toil and patience, of agony of mind and body, the American Constitution was uttered to the world. The people of the several States, assembling in conventions and adopting it as that by which the American States were willing to be governed, organized under it and became once more sisters and members in the same great Republic, and formed according to the letter and spirit of that instrument, a "more perfect union." Under these auspices did the political sun of Freedom's land gain the ascendant of the eastern heaven, threw cheering influences around the homes of sorrow and lamentation, and flooded forth more glowing light upon the frame and policy of States and Government. Under the guiding star of Washington and his vigorous cabinet, the United States began their career of prosperity, of utility, of glory and of greatness. He who had proven himself a "storm in war, now shone a sunbeam in council." This administration readily proposed leading measures of policy, of liberal law, of national amity, and as promptly pressed them into practice. Treaties and leagues of friendship were entered into with the prominent powers of the earth—commerce, with its thousand sail, skimmed the waters of every sea—golden harvests filled the granaries of the Atlantic shore, and the din of husbandry sounded from the valleys of the West. Our country still prospered and strengthened. Other administrations suc-

ceeded that of Washington. The thirteen stars of the Old Confederation rose higher and shone more brightly from the political empyrean, whilst newly created constellations, peering from the low horizon, came and stood with their sisters in the beautiful blue home of their glory. Each annual round put our country further forward on the road to honor, to felicity, to intellectual and political splendor. Still new States came into and added strength to the union. Westward as a swelling sea, streams of civilization rolled upon the hills and upon the lowlands. And at this day, in one age from the publication of the Declaration, our country is broad as an empire, strong as a bolstered mountain, and with the glowing brilliancy of setting suns, pours streams of light and truth upon the globe.

But though we may all be ever ready to sound the praise of our land, yet still we are dispassionate enough to observe that it is and has for a time been laboring under checks and adversities. The sad experience of the last ten years has taught us that this beautiful sisterhood of states is subject to all the ailings, imprudence and untoward measures of any other political fabric. Americans had grown vain of their government, thought it free of the frailties of human institutions and never dreamed that the unpalateable tales of the slumbering nations might be traced in its history. They were blinded amid the glare of prosperity. "Even the humblest were degraded into the vices and follies of kings. They lost all measures between means and ends, and their headlong desires became their politics and morals." The cool ballast of reason gave way before the meltings of pride—the magnitude of enterprise swelled beyond the power that controlled—the crude theoretics of politicians were substituted for the weighty measures of statesmen. And such a course of policy has for the past few years, paralyzed the national energy, devastated the means of both civil and political action, tarnished honor and credit before every State in Europe, and

"giving immense power to aristocratical opinions, to the enemies of free institutions." (Rev. Sidney Smith.)

The ecclesiastical world is even stained and checkered with all the hues and colors that man could soften, dilute or blend. Yet there are still in daily erection statelv institutions, magnificent temples dedicated to the virtues—to all the moral and religious affections and purposes. There are the purest streams of sympathy, of charity, of philanthropy, of religion, flowing over the broad land and forcing their outlets in the heathen lands of the Sandwich Isles, of Africa, or of the cold North. And in all the communities there are holy divines, pious pastors, eloquent Christian teachers, chastening humanity and sanctifyiug earth with the morals of heaven. In America religious instructions is more universal than in all other climes.

Another feature in the aspect of our day is that of a corrupt state of morals. Perhaps our country never before witnessed as at present such a want of confidence, of veracity—never before recorded such a host of violations of pledges, of contract, of covenant, either in the natural person, in the representative, in corporations, or in State—never before witnessed such schemes of villiany, such a list of felonies and misdemeanors. For this land of justice, of honor, of law, these are lamentable facts and startling circumstances. They have been enacted not only in one community, but in every circle of our great country. Nor have they been performed by madmen alone, but by tender youth, by the private man, by men of rank and wealth, who have long lived in confidence and reputation. They are sad evidences of the declining state of our morals. And if it is, as it is said, that the citadel of our glory and our liberty is erected on the rock of virtue it doth behoove the guardian spirits of our country to shield it from the decaying influences of vice, of treachery and violated faith, But they should not alone be of the few, but the whole people should make up the guardian spirits,

The influence of the few, though great and good, will ever be drowned by a countertide of the many. Cicero and his friends in patriotism could not alone preserve their Rome against bad morals and the thousand handmaids of vice who ran riot and fed upon the vitals of both individual and national existences. Insubordination, treason, felony and base ambition deadened the moral stamina of the people and reaching the army, dismantled the walls of the empire of their strength and durability. Then chaos, ruin and consternation mingled their elements. And the sun that shone upon Rome's early liberty, fair as light and pure as mountain air, set behind the waves of a sea of blood that rolled from the springs of ignorance and corrupt morals. So throughout the nations a like sequence follows a like cause. The products of mind are infamous if mind is sown with the seeds of infamy. And virtue, even to be stable, should never be touched with corrodings of vice. And if our country is to stand a dazzling light for the globe, an example to nations, a model to constitutions, it must and should ever be virtuous. Good morals should characterize every circle and class, every craft and profession, should characterize every person, high or low, rich or poor, from the executive personage through all the departments of State, through all private life, through every sub-order and grade of citizenship. Good morals must and ought to be the choicest flower in the national diadem. Then our land would be truly blest, worthy alone of its people and of those who nestled upon the bosom of the storm, gave order, structure and brilliancy to the republic and pointed to coming ages the way to honor, faith and greatness.

A third feature in the affairs of the day is the instability of politics, or rather the factions, spirit and whimsical minds of our politicians and statesmen. The same could perhaps have been said of any age or country, and perhaps justly, too, of the palmiest days of our young republic. Yet, these days do seem afflicted with more than their appropriate

deserts. The bad state of the national morality, affecting the heart, surely plunges the brain of the politician into all the vertigo of mental derangement, and the man swims loose from patriotism and steady principle into the great whirl of political chicanery and popular manoeuvre. The desires and interests of the nation are made to conform to the dreamy views of men—principles of government are made to bend to the will and construction of some wayward mind—necessary measures are treated as obsolete shams, and then the beautiful, but grand machinery of our government is brought at odds and ends with itself. Were it innocent error there would be consolation of soul, but broken pledges, violated faith, intrigue and political corruption make the lover of country plead for the freedom and peace of his people. Would that politics were more stable. Yet, men are sliding and measures are changeable as the shadows of the fields. Politicians without firmness and integrity are far more dangerous than traitors; for whilst they apparently labor for country, yet for aggrandizement they subserve any purpose, any measure, any cause, any party; be that subservience fraught with honesty, with political juggling or with deep moral corruption. They change on the political stage with every annual round of the sun, with the statistics of every popular election, with the current of every presidential message. The principles of mid-life are not akin to those of early manhood and the principles advocated in the evening of their days are at broad variance with those of any former period. Politicians without firmness and integrity make men, not principles, the landmarks of their action. In their highest aspirations they aim for the mountain heights of affluence and power rather than tug higher to those golden temples of honor and enduring fame.

Would there were a greater consistency in the affairs of State. The times of a Greek Olympiad mark the life and burial of old principles, and the rise of new mark the change

and varied advocacy of sentiment and opinion, mark entire revolutions in the views and actions of men and States. Hence the partyisms in the national family, hence the diversity of arguments and contrariety of action, hence the jarring elements of faction and discord, hence the woes, the misery, oppressions of our people, hence the jargon, the wrangling and contentions about measures, laws, and constitution, hence the fears, the distrust, the dispair, foreign and domestic. with respect to the issue of our national affairs and policy.

Our nation, in order that it may assume a more splendid station and become the happiest among the powers that be, must ever adhere to a constant, fixed and wise policy. Its ministers, officers and servants must ever be beyond the pale of petty politics and the tamperings of unsteady politicians. They must not swerve from high duties because of the influences of friends, must never be moved by the persuasions of party, nor yield to the popularity of measures new and untried. Such patriotism, magnanimity and fixidity of purpose would ennoble party contentions and zeal, would lift the acts and policy of civil ministers and officers above the dust and vulgarism of abuse, would make government as it ever should be, the true representative and honest administrator of the will, wants and wishes of a great Christian nation.

There is another sign of the times that makes all hearts tremble. As yet it is a dark cloud, lying low upon the distant horizon, and may heaven avert its ever o'erspreading the blue but peaceful canopy of our skies. That sign is an offensive intermeddling with other's rights, which policy and government vested in them. The spirits of '76 were, morally, religiously, civally and politically impelled to break up the ties that bound them to their king, and to raise their country to a station among the nations. So are we by the same magnanimous principles bound to maintain our rank and preserve this grand Confederacy of States. Their's was a most

splendid triumph of concession, of compromise, of patriotism, of intellect. To preserve this union can never require less concession, less compromise, less patriotism, less intellect—can never be a less splendid triumph. Then let all the noble principles of our nature have their sway and influences. And then, away with the bones of sore and dangerous contention. Let it pass from the hearts of men as the mist from the hills, and let these States and this people bind stronger still the ligaments that course the great body politic, and let them dispel the moral infections that would gather a deep gangrene around the vital parts of their existences. If not, we shall be gone, not even to drivel out the few ages of a Roman republic or Grecian confederacy. Then this great day will be but a pleasing remembrance in the great circumstances of time. Its glories will be known but to make patriots weep over the blasted wreck of the constitution of Madison and Washington.

Yet while we have observed upon some of the darker shades, we shall but fulfill our duty in contrasting the brighter colors of the picture of the present. Though there are many things to fear, yet everything is to be hoped for and all may be gained. We are 67 years from the date of the declaration, 56 from the constitution, and already in this, the morning of our days, we have surpassed most of the nations and stand proudly abreast with the first. Our country is acknowledged to be the friend and equal of every people. Her influence is courted by tribe and by nation. Her light and knowledge are fast dispelling the moral night that has so long hung upon heathen and pagan mind. Her commerce is borne to the stalls and shops of every trading people; in return vast treasures flow as great rivers into our coffers. And her citizens, as did the Romans, make the national name a means of free passport in every sea voyage or extended peregrination. The reputation of her statesmen is borne upon the winds of every continent, their principles are seeping

into the hearts of monarchies, they are now being sown around the thrones of despotisms. And to use the language of foreigners (as written by Rev. Sidney Smith) America "is looked upon as the ark of human happiness and the most splendid picture of justice and wisdom that the world has yet seen."

At home we are quiet as it could be expected of active talents and restless passions. The broad bosom of our society is as the bosom of the grand ocean; at one time it is covered with summer waves, at another it is flooded with angry tides; on one day it lies in a beautiful, but golden repose; on another storms that would upturn mountains lash deeply the elements of its being. But the peace of that ocean has yet ever healed the wounds of its madness. Under the olive of peace we are passing the dark lines of the American desert and are fast hastening to the verge of the western wave. Within these broad limits every avocation, craft and profession that the genuis of Americans can conceive are pursued with skill, with industry, with honor. All the wants and desires that humanity could imagine may be gratified; all the luxuries that mind or appetite ever feasted upon may be served from the elements that compose our soil and our government. With these advantages our nation should be great, our people should be happy. They are indeed aiming and advancing to a more delightful state. Their active talents and bold enterprise are working anew the materials of past intellect; they are advancing in discovery and in the luxuriant fields of invention and conception. The brightest page in the history of the present is the great improvement in letters and science. Practical science is and has been carried to as high a state of perfection in this as in any other land. At home we reap daily the rich harvests and splendid efforts made in its advancing state. And our hearts swell with pride and exultation when we learn the enviable reputation which our countrymen possess abroad for their pro-

fundity in this branch of useful knowlege; when we learn that they are constructing rail cars for the Russias, erecting steamboats on the Seine, bearing away the palm in the statuary art in Italy, equaling the most splendid specimens of painting at Westminster, teaching the arts of war to the wandering Beduoin and drawing maps and charts of the newly discovered continents and seas of the South Pole. They are advancing farther. They are ranging the wide universe of mind and matter and subjecting the whole to their plastic hand. They are enlarging and improving the beautiful but sublime fields of physics and philosophy, creating anew their principles, establishing better theories in science and making more correct classifications in morals and metaphysics.

In the universal diffusion of knowledge our people excel any other—nay, all the nations united. It is said that 1,400 printing presses are in constant operation within our national limits, whilst but 1,000 or 1,100 make up the aggregate of presses in the rest of the world. And there are more in the city of New York alone than in all the immense population of Asia. What a commentary on the energy of American minds, on the mental torpor and darkness that pervade those of the Asiatics. What a contrast between the institutions of freedom and those of the land of despotism.

Grecian statesmen, either to be independent of all foreign means or to rely more confidently on the knowledge to be gained, traveled into other states and, returning, more correctly and generally taught their people the perfection of foreign letters, goverments and institutions. To our countrymen, either from like reasons, or from magnificence, or from a zealous pursuit of knowledge, do not confine themselves to their own national limits, but have ranged and are ranging the round globe and living air for materials for composition and mental action. Leslie domesticated himself in England and Ireland for the sake of delineations of their

aristocracy and commonalty; for the purpose of observation upon the wealth, the magnificence, the moral and political bearing; the former in contrast with the woes the misery, the moral, physical and intellectual condition of the latter. Dwight and others interested and instructed their countrymen with delineations of the scenery and states of the Rhine, with the geopraphical, social political and religious state of the land of the Holy Sepulchre. Wilde quitted the theatre of the American Congress and sought, as it was thought, a will-o'-the-wisp among the mansions of Northern Italy. He found on a wall, a hundred times coated over, the long-sought-for likeness of the great Dante and is now preparing for the honor of his country a complete work of the writings with a life of this splendid poet and eminent man of the modern Italian republics. Prescott burned the midnight oil over the archives and time-worn manuscripts of old Spanish libraries ere he consecrated to his country his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," which is not surpassed in mastery of language, beauty of style, range of thought and magnitude of learning. Irving read from the same musty scrawled writings with Prescott. His life of Columbus is an honor to the age, combining all the ornaments and useful requisites that a reading people could desire. He sought the solitude of the Alhambra, that monument of Moorish skill and life. In the brilliancy of his genius he peopled its solitudes and gave eloquence to its shadows. Stephens and Norman have but yesterday edified the world with their adventures amid the wilds of Yucatan. They have laid before it their interpretations of the hyeroglyphics, their surveyings of the mouldering cities and crumbling temples, and their philosophizings upon the origin and race of the slumbering nations. These and a thousand other labors in foreign parts have added and are adding beauty, strength and diversity to our literature and science. If in no other particular, America will be great in science and letters; will form an aristocracy

of intellect surpassed by none. (For the sake of brevity omitted my remarks upon the national judiciary and other points.)

Such are our remarks upon the darker and brighter aspects of this glorious land of liberty. It is remarkable for the stirring nature of its scenes, for the splendid virtues of its institutions, for the bold spirit of its people. Let the sons and daughters of freedom be proud of it. Let them condemn its vices, love its strong pillars, cherish its institutions, reverence its constitution and it will stand undivided during the washings of its rivers, during the growth of its forests. Let them stand as a host for the preservation of the Union. For there is beauty in a firm sisterhood of States—in firm sisterhood of States of kindred interests, of kindred feelings—in a firm sisterhood of States of the same constitution, language, institutions and laws. And as Sir William Blackstone said of the British constitution say we of the glorious heritage of our fathers, *esto perpetua*—be thou perpetual.

Fulton, Mo., June 21, 1847.

Sir:—The undersigned a committee appointed to select some gentleman to deliver an oration on the reception of the Callaway Volunteers when they return to their homes, have selected you for that purpose and hope it will suit your convenience to comply with our request.

ROBT. REED,
GEO. BARTLEY,
I. B. GRANT,
JNO. W. MARTIN,
I. CURD.

C. H. HARDIN, Esq.

Captain Rogers and Officers and Men: (On their return from the Mexican War.)

This is a proud and happy day for the county of Callaway—a day in which this people may give some evidence of

their gratitude and admiration of the gallant deeds and achievements of their brave citizen soldiery. A day set apart for the reception in form of you, who have been fighting the battles of your country, in which I am authorized in the name of the county, in the name of this community, of this vast multitude, to welcome you to your homes and altars to the hospitalities and friendship of your fellow citizens. They have been spectators, distant spectators, of the trying scenes and perils of the Mexican War. You have been participants—bold and brave participants in that war. Twelve months ago, ninety in number, you went out from our midst with the prayers and fond wishes of your countrymen, to undergo in a distant land the duties and toils of the soldier. During that time you have traveled two thousand miles by water, and by land three thousand, experiencing, perhaps, quite all the vicissitudes and extremes of human life—you have endured hunger and thirst, cold and heat, sickness and disease, and that, too, without any of the comforts and conveniences of home or of friends. You have traveled, slept and bivouacked in every temperature of climate, in every change of weather, amid every variety of scene and scenery. A praiseworthy ambition sought and the circumstances of the campaign required it, whether amid danger or in security, whether amid storms or in calms, whether in the burning desert or on the wintry mountan. In doing so, you have performed the most extraordinary campaign known to ancient or modern warfare. The Romans were astounded at the temerity of Hannibal and his Carthagenian cohorts, when they came by the margin of the Mediteranean, over those rugged Alpine barriers down into the rich fields and among the warlike people of Italy. The world was astounded at the immense pageant that went out from the bosom of France, dragging its unwieldly mass, to the remote, frozen regions of Muscovy. Misery and carnage, defeat and disaster, exhausted and consumed it, in its advance and retreat. It was re-

garded as a remarkable instance of carnage and endurance when a detachment of American troops, moved from the mouth of the Kennebic, through a rough, foodless, and an almost impassable wilderness, and poor and emaciated presented a daring front before the lofty battlements of Quebec.

But you, gentlemen, with your brave companions in arms, have performed a still more extraordinary movement in military operations. Surmounting all the obstacles of desert and mountain wilds, overcoming a hostile foe in every battle he offered, taking military possession of his populous towns and proud cities and marching triumphantly through departments, a thousand times superior in numbers, you and your regiment, its gallant commander and officers, have returned to your beloved State, all covered with glory and ladened with the rich spoils of victory. And these were effected solely by the courage, endurance and patriotism of Missouri's sons and soldiers. What heart is there in this vast multitude, in the broad territory of this great State, that does not swell with the emotions of gratitude and pride, when these gallant deeds and services are enumerated! Cold and recreant is he, who is callous and indifferent to the fatigues of the soldier, to his chivalry in battle, to the performance of so unparalleled a campaign. On Christmas day, 1837, a thousand miles eastward, the blood of Missouri's soldiers, yea, even of some of you, crimsoned the stagnant marshes of Okee Chobee. On that day nine years thereafter a thousand miles westward, you and your companions in arms at the Brarito won laurels for yourselves, your State and country. An enemy of vastly superior numbers, fled ingloriously from the field, before you had fairly straightened up yourselves to the work of carnage and death. This victory gave you military possession of ElPasso and country. Then the soldiers, long used to the half ration, once more enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of life. The Mexican bore

himself friendly and humbly towards the victor, and amid quiet and plenty the toils of the campaign were forgotten.

On the 28th day of February, the memorable battle of the Sacramento was fought. Nine hundred Missouri citizen soldiers were drawn up in line of battle. You, gentlemen, were of that noble and Spartan regiment. In front, an enemy four thousand strong, lay sheltered in his fortifications, with deep-mouthed artillery, lowered from their embattlements and the spurs of the mountains. You had gone thither on an errand of duty and patriotism, to chastise aggression, repel injury and uphold national honor. Your homes and your country were not endangered, nor was there anything in that hour of battle, to cheer you, but duty, courage and love of country. The enemy on the other hand, had every incentive to noble bearing and brave deeds. He was cheered and elated with the means and superiority of his defense—his native soil was invaded—the chief city of his department threatened, and his great reward in view, the expulsion of the invaders and the immense spoils of rich merchandise — nor army appeared to manace or oppose. Your regiment has done, perhaps, all that the gallant Wool and his column of three thousand were at first required to do. What was thought dangerous and almost impracticable for them, you have performed with ease and glory to yourselves. Your services have been remarkable—your victories, marvellous!

But, gentlemen, whilst you were distinguishing the fields of your fame, others of your fellow-citizens were gallantly asserting the supremacy of your arms among the mountains of New Mexico and on the plains of the Californias. Those arms were victorious wheresoever they clashed with the Mexican; and the battles of Canada and Tous—of Mesa and San Pasqual are glorious commemorations of their valor, constancy and patriotism. These with the Brarito and Sacramento, 'tho' not so terrible and bloody, were, con-

sidering the skill and gallantry displayed—the number and character of the troops engaged—the trophies and material taken, and the consequencies that followed, equally important with those splendid achievements at Besaca, Monterey, Cerro Gordo. Resaca was won by the prowess of the regular army. That army was the strong arm and thunderbolt at Monterey and Cerro Gordo. But Beuna Vista and Sacramento are the fields where the volunteers showed courage and won glory. At either, all was staked on the hazard of an action. Defeat would have been destruction. Citizens fresh from the pursuits of civil life commanded at the one; at the other, chiefs who had grown grey in service and great in battle. All had the love and confidence of their men. Where this, victory is certain. At Sacramento, like a thunderbolt fresh from the angry sky, they struck but to destroy. At Beuna Vista, like an ironbound coast they rolled back upon the foe the shock of battle. The myrmadans of that ill-fated land could not avail against the prowess of the arms of the Republic of the North, and defeat and disaster humbled their thousand colors. "No flag ever streamed over a field of more glory" than at Beuna Vista; yet the victory at Sacramento would add unfading laurels to the army ot the former.

But, gentlemen, amid the manifestation of our feelings for the services and return of the living, let us not forget the virtues and good fame of the dead. None of your company fell in battle. Disease slew more than the sword. Its victims were twelve, eight from this county; the most of their bodies now moulder in the land of the treacherous Mexican. Some did not reach the flaming lines of battle. Had they lived they would not have dishonored their flag or lessened the military fame of their company. One of these—James C. Snell—held a post of honor. Possessed of fine intellect and accomplishments, of noble and generous feelings, of stirring and active habits and qualities, he would have made a gallant

officer, a beloved and worthy citizen. In the splendor of his youth, he was cut off by the sword of disease,and his remains now rest at the hamlet of La Hoyar.

The others passed gallantly through the battles of Brarito and Sacramento and far on their way homeward, after enduring all the duties and toils of camp and field. sickened and died. Peace and honor to their graves !

Again, gentlemen—When Marshall Davonst won the celebrated battle at Valentina, Buonaparte beautifully complimented him and his army in these few words: "With such men, he (Davonst) could conquer the world." On this occasion,I am at least authorized in saying,that with such soldiers as you who have been casting away your lives in battle with the Mexican, your country could be defended against the combined power of the nations. With such, no foreign foe need ever be feared. At the threshold, he would be rent by a thousand thunderbolts. The terror and strength of countless armies and navies would be swept from land and from sea. It was done when America was weak and feeble. It was done when we had grown to the proportion,power and strength of manhood. She can do it now, with the ease of a nation of giants. The glory that daily burnishes her arms evinces it. It wholly refutes that European slander, that this nation can never be a great military people. Why not? All the elements of war are here — bravery, science and arms. The successes of the present and of the past show that our countrymen can endure like privation and toil with the French, that they are as skilful and brave as the Briton and all powerful as the Russian. With opportunity, they would soon win the military renown of the Greek—of the Roman.

CHAPTER XV.

LEGISLATIVE.

ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

MR. HARDIN of Callaway, said: Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to add much on this subject because the ground has been very well occupied by the able gentlemen who have preceeded me, but as a friend to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, I deem it my duty to say a few words in its favor. In doing so, sir, I hope to prove that I am not actuated by local prejudices or political proclivities, but by a desire to conserve, to the extent of my humble abilities, the interests of not only the State at large, but also to advance the prosperity of those sections of country so well represented by the gentlemen who have opposed the measure upon the floor. My admiration has been excited by the valarous manner in which they have combated a legislative enactment that they deemed prejudicial to their respective constituencies and had their reflection equalled their solicitous zeal I fear the advocates of the measure would have been unhorsed in the contest.

I am not an opponent of Internal Improvements, on the contrary, I have always advocated the prosecution of such public enterprises. I think an evidence of this will be afforded by reference to my vote in the Legislature in 1852, towards the increace of the public credit to six million of dollars. I had the pleasure, Mr. Speaker, of occupying a

seat on this floor in the year 1854, when I again voted for an increase of the public credit to six millions. Also as a private citizen I approved in the main the action of the last General Assembly. It may therefore be assumed, Mr. Speaker, that I am and have been an Internal Improvement man, and my advocacy of this meausure does not proceed from motives of prejudice but is to be found simply in a desire to preserve the public character, the State credit, and to discharge my duty to my constituents and to the world.

When this measure was introduced into the House by the then member from Jackson, to limit the public credit, it was received, so far as I am informed, with general acceptability throughout the country. The people, within the limit of my observation and information, were desirious of having it ratified at as early day as practicable, regarding as they did that the interests of the State would be guarded by such limitation, it was urged by our leading newspapers to adopt the measure on the ground of expediency, and the railroads, conscious that their own interests were associated with it exerted their influence in its favor. Sir, I hold in my hand the Geographical Report of Professor Swallow upon the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, in the introduction to which he says: By the proposed amendment to the Constitution which passed the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote, and approved March 4th, 1857, the State debt is limited "never to exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars. This will become a part of the Constitution when passed upon again by the present Legislature." This work is published under authority of the State. The Governor in his message says: "Under existing circumstances it is due to the credit of the State, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution, limiting the indebtedness of the State to thirty millions should be adopted. And in order that the aggregate of our debt may never exceed that amount, it will be advisa-

ble, in extending further aid, to leave a margin to cover contingencies." Gentlemen upon the other side of this question in their zeal and enthusiasm to discuss this question have misrepresented the value of our property. They state the value of our real estate to exceed five hundred millions of dollars. In the message of the Executive the amount is put down at three hundred and sixteen millions. With the constitutional restriction which this measure imposes of thirty millions, one-tenth of our property is pledged for the public debt. As a private citizen I feel that my property to this extent is pledged for the preservation of the public credit. There is not a man alive in the State of Missouri who has true noble blood coursing in his veins who would dare vote for repudiation (applause). It is admitted that a public debt is exhausting to the resources of the country. What has been the effect of this in a sister State. I believe it is admitted as a reason why there came so many German citizens in this State, that in 1837, Illinois became involved in a large public debt which resulted in the levy of a heavy tax upon her citizens, so great that the German emigration were deterred from settling in that State, but came to Missouri. As these emigrants did, so did their followers, and hence the vastness of that population here. If we persue a course of policy likewise suicidal we will drive from our midst a happy populace, a bold and industrious class of citizens, the loss of which will be illy compensated by any system of internal improvements however vast, by the development of mineral resources however extensive. Iron and lead cannot take the place of blood and muscle, locomotives may rush through every county in the State but they will drag behind them empty cars past tenantless farms and homes deserted for new ones in the territories, away from crushing taxes and where a system of reckless legislation has not been inaugerated. I know it is said the immense public debt of England and France are the

securities of those countries. It may be so. Those debts are in the hands of the aristocracies whose interests it is to foster the systems under which they thrive, and balance their own interests—the interests of a few thousand noblemen against those of millions of honest yeomen, the oppressed peasantry of those countries. I trust no such argument will ever be sustained here. When a private citizen has sufficient funds on hand to meet his liabilities he is prepared to enjoy life and grow hale in the contemplation of those effects resultant from his industry. On the contrary by putting more means in an enterprise than his circumstances will warrant, he finds his energies cramped by the accumulation of his debts and the general embarrassment of his financial affairs. Worn down by the weight of his responsibilities, he sees those visions of wealth and contentment which his exuberant fancy fondly painted and which, had he chosen the road of moderation he might have attained. The economy of a State is like that of independent corporations, holding and enjoying their own property and privileges. Because, however, they are useful and beneficial enterprises in its highest degree, the people, the State, and the national government have favored them with bonds, money and public stocks, to every reasonable extent—what have they not done for them? Congress granted — -- acres to two of them worth now, as estimated $18,000,000, and which have been released from taxation till those roads shall pay dividends. When, can any one say, will these bonds be taxed? The people have freely granted rights of way and, individually and in their corporate capacity as city and county organizations, have subscribed stock to the amount of $12,000,000 as estimated. The State has loaned her credit in bonds to these roads to the amount of $25,000,000, $19,000,000 of which have been delivered, and sold or hypothicated, but few undisposed of. As furthering

the cause of the roads, all railroad bonds, State, county, and city, and as the property of the companies have been released from taxation. From these data it will be seen that our roads, holding property worth in the aggregate at least $60,000,000, have been freed from taxation till dividends shall be declared. Besides this in order to insure capitalists of certain safety in investments in our bonds, in 1854, the Legislature projected a sinking fund with $200,000 as a basis, and an annual addition for thirteen years of $100,000 from the revenues of this State. In order to increase this fund, the last Assembly, directed the levy of a tax beginning this year, of one-tenth of one per centum. This fund to be used in paying interest on bonds, upon the roads failing to do so, and, also to use the surplus in retiring (in effect) those bonds. The Auditor's report shows that $150,000 of this sinking fund have already been invested in State bonds. Has not this State and the people done their duty to these roads? Can more reasonably be asked? I think not at present. Yet they are insolvent. I understand that two of these roads have failed to pay their interests which worked a forfeiture and they now belong to the State. The President of another road said to the committee on Internal Improvements the other day, "If you do not grant State aid to this railroad you will have to pay its bonds." You know the Iron Mountain and the North Missouri can pay no more interest; they have shown it by a failure once, and you may take their accounts and you cannot make their receipts equal their expenditures. We must limit the State's indebtedness or we will be involved to the extent of many more millions Shall we not take the shorter horn of this dilemma. But we have a more fearful question to consider than any yet presented here: What are we to do with the railroads which have failed to pay their interest.

I assert that when they fail to pay their interest they are

forfeited to the State. The Government may put them up to the highest bidder and if one dollar is bid it goes to the State, if five or ten millions is bid it all goes to the State. Mr. Speaker, the whole question is, whether thirty millions is enough for this State to assume as a debt. Those who support the negative are troubling themselves about one question, viz., the little word "in." The bill that passed the Senate contains the word "or", the bill before us "in." I suppose the latter went before the people, but I assume the position that the law is the same thing although it may be slightly different in phraseology, the construction is bound from the nature of the case to be the same. If the word "or" was in the original proposition we have it now. There has never been a statute published where every letter stood as it did in the original. It is left to construction to ascertain whether it is the same proposition or not. These gentlemen do not assume, Mr. Speaker, that if they do not have a proper publication that the thing is to be void. I do not believe that. I will refer the House to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Pacific Railroad *vs* Governor Price. You will remember that Governor Price vetoed that railroad bill. The Senate met, reconsidered its action, and passed the bill, the Governor's veto to the same notwithstanding. That bill together with the message was sent to the House, and the House passed the bill also. Governor Price afterwards discovered that his objections submitted to the Senate, had not been entered upon the Journal of that body prior to its action thereupon. He said the Constitution required a Governor's veto bill and his objections should be spread upon the Journal before the Senate reconsidered its action in the premises; in this case the matter had not been entered until two days afterwards. The Governor submitted the case to the Supreme Court which decided that notwithstanding the Constitution said the

objection should be spread upon the Journal and then reconsidered, although it used the term *shall*, it appended no penalty for the violation of the law, and so the court decided in favor of the Senate. Is not such the case here? The Constitution says this amendment shall be published in all papers in the State without declaring any consequences. It is merely directory. In 1852 there was a proposition to ratify certain constitutional amendments. The opposition to the adoption of that measure raised the same point of issue here presented. It was said that two or three papers had failed to publish it. What did the House do? Why, it treated that objection just as we will treat this, ratified it. Various amendments have been ratified by various Legislatures under similiar circumstances, and all such baseless objections as are here introduced were not listened to, and I hope they will be disregarded now.

It is not my purpose so much to answer objections as to simply declare the motives actuating me in my advocacy of the adoption of this amendment. I have no railroad running through my county and cannot be accused of selfishness. I go for the prosperity of the whole State and not for particular sections exclusively. I say to those sections not blessed with railroads, just wait until the State grows able to provide for you, or what would be still better, until you are able to provide for yourselves. You can do it. You must do it. There are issued, already issued, from nineteen to twenty millions of dollars; two railroads have failed to pay interest and you will have to pay it. The interest upon twenty millions is twelve hundred thousand dollars.

I apprehend when we adjourn there will be but little left in the treasury. Where are we to get the amount? The law says if there is not money enough in the treasury to pay the interest, the Governor may issue bonds to pay it. So we will have interest upon interest accumulating, embarrassment

succeeding embarrassment, until the fiscal relations of the State are involved in difficulties inextricable. Let us survey the emergencies soon to be presented to us to take action upon.

I can excuse the framers of the Constitution for not inserting a clause therein limiting the State debt. Our Constitution was modeled from that of the United States, the best in the world, and which was thought by the American people to embrace all the powers of a civil government. That Constitution had no limitation upon the public expenditure, and very properly, because this great nation had resources too vast, territory too extensive, interests too various. But, Sir, in these modern days of mushroon prosperity, of financial institutions that flouish like Jonah's gourd, but unlike it, grow up in the sunlight and wither in the approach of commercial darkness; of beggarly corporations that are mounted on a liberal charter by a charitable public, and which ride straightway to the devil, it is well to be cautious. Limitation and restriction are the watch words of safety.

Gentlemen talk eloquently of self Government and the power of the people to rule. I would ask these men of what use is a Constitution. Does not the instrument by which we are governed even descend to the most pety restrictions, such as declaring that two members of this House are necessary to call for the ayes and noes.

Mr. King of Ray. I understand the gentleman Hardin) to assume that this publication might not be made for the reason that the law relating to it was merely directory and attached no penalty to non-compliance with its requirements. I call his attention to the 16th section of article 3. All property shall be taxed in proportion to its value. There is no penalty affixed to that. Do you call that mandatory, directory or advisory?

Mr. Hardin. As I have fully given my views upon the

aw of Constitution, I will not repeat them. It has been said here that they ask for aid to expediate, not to complete; to endorse their character, not to pay the bonds. Yet the fact stares us full in the face, that the State will, unless other facts arise, have to pay them and all interest. Still, that which has fed and grown on the generosity of the State Government not only importune, but demand that the State shall complete and mature. But who are these objects of generosity that they thus may speak. Why, Sir, they are mere private companies.

These roads are insolvent and bankrupt this day; but if the Hannibal and St. Joe be not, it stands in a worse relation to the people of this State than if it were. The North Missouri and Iron Mountain by their forfeiture already belong to the State. And it is believed that if aid be not given to the Pacific, she will fail to pay her interest in July, and will therefore belong to the State by forfeiture. It has been used here as an argument that if this limitation passes, there will not be margin enough for the Governor to buy in the roads forfeited. This is a singular view of the case. If the Governor should offer these roads for sale, the whole amount bid would come to the State. The sale would be the interest of the State in the roads. If the amount bid were a dollar, the State would get it. If millions, the State would still get it.

But there is a more fearful question for us to settle before we adjourn than the one specially under consideration. Two of the roads belong to the State now, and the Pacific may on the first day of July next. What shall we do with them? I confess I cannot say, nor am I able to forsee the consequences of any course we may take. If we stop the roads, the interest will consume our substance. If we run them, the receipts will not on the average pay expenses. In that event we'll wear out the roads without lessening the

weight of our interest liability. If we sell, our people are not able to buy. They would evidently fall into the hands of men, kindred in blood and principle with those so averse to our people and our institutions. Whatever be the consequences I will not favor this latter proposition. For the present I must say I am not competent to advise the proper mode of adjusting the difficulties that surround the question. But of this when the question comes up.

Still there are other facts connected with this question that might be referred to. Of the Hannibal and St. Joe road I have no information whether the interest on her bonds will be met by the road; consequently I shall not take that road into the account. In round numbers $17,000,000 in bonds have been expended; the interest thereon annually is $1,020,-000, one-half payable in July, the other next January. It is evident that without relief granted at this session, the State will have it all to pay. And where is the money to come from? Not from the Treasury for it is doubtful whether any will be left when we get away. But let the Auditor's report be the authority, and we find that (in round numbers) $2,000,000 will have been coming into the Treasury for the two years ending October, 1860. Take from this amount $1,200,000 for ordinary and extraordinary appropriations, and we have $800,000 to pay the interest for two years, which would be the rise of $2,000,000. There would then be a deficiency of $12,00,000 on this account. How is this deficiency to be met? The law provides for it, by the sale of two year State bonds at ten per cent. So, as matters now stand, we will have to borrow money to pay interest, and the next two years thereafter, possibly we may have to borrow money to pay the interest on money borrowed to pay interest. This is the inevitable consequence, unless the money be raised by taxation. I trust for the good of my State it may not be. Yet in view of these apparent conse-

quences, we are asked not to limit our liabilities, and appropriate $7,000,000 of other bonds to the roads. I shall, Mr. Speaker, vote for the amendment whatever be the consequences. Its ratification will silence any heavy demand for bonds, limit expenditures, and enforce economy. After rehearsing these facts concerning the roads and the liabilities, it is but proper for me to say, that although as a member of former Assemblies, I helped to establish the present system, and voted for granting two-thirds of State credit given, yet I must say that I was governed by no other motive than the advancement and prosperity of the State and people—that the system was by our wisest and best men, deemed the safest and best—and that if it has brought trouble to us, I feel no responsibility over it. Had we the money or credit, I would rejeice to see it expended in those parts of the State without roads. For the present there is none, and they will have to wait until a more propitious time. The State and people have done their duty, their whole duty to the roads. Have they done theirs? Will our friends of the negative answer, they have? I affirm they have not. They have proved faithless to the trust imposed in them, unworthy of the generosity bestowed on them. Had they discharged their duty the roads would have had funds enough to complete them. Instead of this, they have exhausted perphaps a part of their means in corruption, extravagance and unnecessary expenditure—brought themselves to bankruptcy, and a confiding and generous people to trouble and oppressive taxation.

DEFERRED DEBATES ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hardin of Callaway, said: I am a friend to the ratification of the proposed amendment. Nor am I such,

because of any prejudice against those who oppose the ratification, or their constituents, for I confess the former have my admiration because of the ability, perseverence and energy they have exhibited in opposition, whilst the latter are as deserving, and labor under as great difficulties for the want of railroads as any portion of the State. Nor am I such, because of any political or personal prejudice against Internal Improvement. On the contrary I have ever favored it in a judicious form—well knowing that Missouri cannot advance and keep pace with the age without such a system. Besides being an Internal Improvement advocate in theory, I have been one in practice. In 1852, as a member of the then Assembly I sustained the granting of State bonds to the amount of $6,000,000 which was additional to $3,500,000 granted in 1850. In effect I voted for this latter grant. In 1854, as a member of the then Assemby I again voted for a grant of the State credit to the amount of $6,500,000. In 1856, the then Assembly granted out many millions more for the same purpose; all of which as a private citizen I approved and felt to be proper and right. I therefore claim that what I may now do, arises from a higher and nobler motive, that of doing that which in my opinion will tend greatly to preserve the public honor—the public credit.

When this measure was introduced into the House in 1856, by the then member from Jackson, Hon. John W. Reid, it was received by the country with marked acceptability. The newspapers without exception so far as I know, commended the wisdom of the measure. The people, within the range of my observation, believed that the grants of public credit had been, till other and better days, ample enough, that to go farther would be temerity and jeopardize the public credit as well as the prosperity of the State generally. Sympathizing with this general sentiment, the members of that Assembly voted the proposition quite unani-

mously. After this, railroads and their agents, presented and urged these facts, as evidence of the value and reliability of our bonds as public stocks, and gave every assurance within their power, that this Assembly would ratify the proposed amendment; that when ratified, our public debt could not exceed the limitation, and that such was the numerical strength of our population, its energy and wealth, and the great subsoil riches of the State, that the railroads. and State together would ever be able to meet the interest installments of the bonds, as well as the principle. We have ample evidence of the effect of these facts among buyers of our State stocks; for when this proposed amendment was first introduced our bonds were at 67 cents on the dollar, whilst since these as capitalists acquired confidence in our intended ratification, they steadily advanced till they reached about the time of the convening of this Assembly, ninety cents. Since they have receded to eighty-six cents. Why, may be found in the doubt of a ratification created by this discussion. This as the cause has been met by denial by those here who oppose. This is a reasonable conclusion, for our daily experience is that it takes much to elevate and but little to depress the sales of State stocks.

I maintain that we are bound in good faith to the dealers in our bonds to ratify the amendment. They have been assured that it was our intended purpose to ratify, and they have invested upon that assurance. And that assurance has not only been gathered from the public journals of this State and the bond selling agents of the railroads as well as the vote of the last Assembly in favor of the proposed amendment, but doubtless from influential sources of the State government. As evidence of this, I read from the geographical report of Prof. Swallow upon the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad that, "By a proposed amendment to the Constitution which passed the Legislature by an

almost unanimous vote, and approved March 4, 1857, the State debt is limited 'never to exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars.' This will become a part of the Constitution when passed upon again by the present Legislature." This report is put forth by an officer of the State, and I believe by her authority. The Governor in his message says, "Under existing circumstances it is due to the creditors of the State, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting the indebtedness of the State to thirty millions should be adopted." Our duty, therefore, as an act of public faith, is to ratify the amendment.

I affirm that in our present condition we cannot meet the responsibility of a public debt of more than $30,000,000, if we can even do that. 'Tis true we have been favored almost beyond any other people in all the bountiful provisions of nature, and it is equally true that our constituency have perhaps no superiors in energy, enterprise and a lively sense of the public honor. But with all these, they may be overtaxed and thus overcome from the exhaustion of the burden. Our State taxes this year of every kind will reach at least $1,100,000; the railroad, county and other municipal taxes will increase the aggregate to $3,500,000. Assuming that the white population is a million, we see that every man, woman and child pays on the average $35.00 a year as taxation. This is certainly burden enough for us. Let us consider well before we increase it. The opposition attempts to allay all practicable consideration of these facts by presenting in glowing colors the vastness of our future wealth and population, of our future ability to meet our engagements. Let us act upon present facts and not suppositions as to things that may or may not transpire. We are sure of what is before us, and not of what to-morrow may bring. In their zeal and enthusiasm, our friends of the negative have over estimated the assessed value of our property in putting it at

$500,000,000. The message fixes it at $316,000,000, and this, I take it, is right, as I have no reason to doubt. From this showing we will pay out this year one per centum of the assessed value of our property in liquidation of public and municipal dues. Truly no one can reasonably gainsay the loyalty and patience of our people. They are for maintaining intact the honor and credit of the State, however severe may be the present burden. There is not in the State a citizen of the least character and respectibility who would dare suggest, much less urge or vote for repudiation. The universal and controlling sentiment is, "Increase not the public debt; but whatever the burden may be, meet promptly every engagement." With this view, I assume that the whole property of the people is pledged, and that it would take one-tent of the aggregate to pay the limited indebtedness. A state of facts sufficiently instructive of deliberation and caution before we go farther.

I assume that a public debt has the effect of oppressing the energies of the people, and of exhausting their resources, for the very good reason that that which is paid out annually for the public benefit is that much taken from the labor and profit of the people. It is said that the immense public debts of England and France preserve the stability of those governments. And why? Because the aristocracies and public and influential men own the public stocks which form these debts, and deriving their support from the accruing interest, it is their interest, aside from other motives, to maintain the existing governments. May no such motive ever exist here. May the stability of our governments ever rest as now upon the Republican purity of our institutions. We have no aristocracy to live upon the substance of the people, and may we never have. Nor have we such an excess of wealth as to find it profitable to invest in our public stocks. They form the main basis for banking in adjoining

States, as well as for much of the stock jobbing in Eastern cities.

It was a prominent argument when projecting our Internal Improvement system, that it would induce emigration to the State, and thus would our immense forests and fertile prairies be made valuable—our minerals turned into articles of trade, and our revenues increased. The effect has been as predicted. But to expand our present system will have an effect the reverse. In 1837, there came from the heart of Europe an immense emigration in search of the fertile prairies of Illinois. Being anti-slavery in sentiment they were pleased with her constitutional prohibition, yet they had a horror of the burdens of taxation, from which they had fled. In the midst of their confusion they beheld the beautiful country of the Missouri, and said we cannot resist the burdensome levies of the revenue in the one, in the other there is no public debt and but light taxation, nor would we be bound to adopt the use of slaves; surely let us make Missouri the land of our promise. As they agreed, so did they. And as did these early emigrants, so did their followers. To the over-expanded Internal Improvement system of Illinois may be attributed the fact of our having this large German population. If we pursue the same policy we must expect the same effect. Much of our population will leave us, and wealth and emigration seeking locations in the west will avoid our State. It will be but natural for them to say, you are in debt, pay it yourselves, we will not, we can do as well elsewhere and have no part of your burdens.

Again, what is true of the individual applies with equal aptness to the multitude—to the State. He, that meets his liabilities with promptness, prospers and enjoys those blessings, moral, civil and physical which surround him. Such as he are the men, who by precept and example give vigor to society and strength to the State. But when the contrary is

the case, and there is a sense of obligation to creditors, the heart is weakened, the mind is oppressed, and all energy destroyed. So as to the civil economy of the State. The same laws relate to both.

I am not to be understood as condemning what has been done, for that have I approved; but to oppose the policy of doing more now. We have ample resources to meet at all times our present liabilities; to increase them may disable us from doing so. Have we not done everything that could reasonably be asked. The State did not pledge herself to build the roads.

CHAPTER XVI.

EXECUTIVE.

Address of C. H. Hardin to the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly of the State of Missouri at the Regular Session, Commencing Jan. 6, 1875.

Senators and Representatives:

IN ENTERING upon the responsible duties of the Executive office, it would seem to be a first duty to acknowledge our reliance upon the great Author of all Good for wisdom in all that we may do, and for the health, peace and general prosperity of the people of the State.

Laws with which officers and people are familiar, and which are practically good ought not to be disturbed; only noted defects and inefficiencies should be remedied. Special laws are, to a large extent, baneful in legislation and should not be enacted except when absolutely necessary. Legislation is an expense especially dreaded by the people, because they do not see or feel the practical good of so much of it. They are quite right. With our present massive code of general laws, though to some extent defective, it would seem a waste of time and money for you to extend it.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly amounted to some $500,000 and of the Twenty-seventh to some $300,000, making a total of $800,000 as the cost of legislation for this State for the past four years, being an average of $200,000 a year. Is this rate of

expenditure for legislative wants to continue? If so, then the outlay for the next ten years for this purpose will be $2,000,000, and our system of laws may be no better at the expiration of this time than now. Ought we not to economize and apply the money saved to the reduction of our immense public debt and to the progressive wants of the State? The spirit of the Constitution is for one regular session in two years. The practice for twenty odd years has been to hold annual sessions. The people have wearied of this, and I trust you will break the precedent and set an example to future assemblies of holding only a short regular session. Many hopes are centered upon you. Great reforms are needed and expected. A principal one is a short session. If you should dissappoint these expectations there will be dissatisfaction. A protracted session will be objectionable to the people, an adjourned one especially obnoxious. Let us, therefore, consider and respect the wishes of those we represent. Prompt, efficient, and economical action will commend us to their confidence and respect.

It may be urged that you should hold an adjourned session next winter to make practical the work of the Constitutional Convention. I would not advise the anticipation of such labor. The contingency of an adoption of a Constitution or of the necessity of an immediate utilization of the matter thereof, if adopted, by legislation, is too uncertain to base such important action on. The Executive, or the Convention, by an ordinance to that effect, could convene the Legislature if the provisions of the new Constitution should be such as to make its presence urgent.

SALARIES AND FEES.

Complaints have been repeatedly made that they are excessive, and do not comport with the present value of labor and employment. I invite a consideration of these questions and if in your better judgment you should believe that any

of them should be curtailed, you ought to apply the legislation.

If there is any unnecessary office, clerkship, or employment of any kind, large or small, it ought to be dispensed with.

In this connection I would advise that the number of members of a grand jury be reduced to twelve, nine to be sufficient to make a true bill or presentment. This would reduce the expense one-third, and the body would be as efficient as, and pethaps more so, than the present maximum number of eighteen. It is the few who do the work at last. Besides this, their labors are only preliminary and initiatory, and their conclusions practically that of probable cause. One person of proper mould of character, judgment and independence, would do the work just as well as a full panel, but as such an one cannot often be found, we take a larger number to insure wisdom, and surround it with secresy to make it independent. Although there is a strong sentiment in favor of it, I am not for the abolition of the system, but for its decreased number as suggested. As it now is, it is unnecessarily cumbrous and expensive, and it ought to be reformed as suggested, if it can be done without affecting its efficiency, or jeopardizing the administration of justice.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

These were established for the noblest of purposes, and our State, enjoying as it does, the highest degree of Christian civilization, cannot afford to neglect the proper objects of her charity. Neither can she, because of the great stringency of the times, extend their capacity, or establish other institutions of the kind. The present ones ought to be provided with every needed and efficient appliance. Without this they cannot be conducted as they ought to be, most successfully. But while this may be said, still rigid economy must be observed in their management and derelictions of duty in

this or other respects held to severe accountability. The highest moral and civil trusts are confidingly committed to the managements of these institutions, and those who conduct them should attain the highest possible success for the means employed.

Under the present law it is incumbent on counties sending insane persons to the asylums to pay the charges. Periodically the accounts are sent to and allowed by the county courts, and warrants on their treasuries are issued and delivered to the proper officers of the asylums. These warrants, with those of individuals, are paid in the order of presentation. I am credibly informed that the Asylum for the Insane, at Fulton, holds at this time over $33,000 in these warrants, and that a large number of the counties pay off their warrants very tardily, many of them not under a year or two after their issuance. As this is one main source of income to the institution, it is often hard pressed on this account for means of support. I would recommend the enactment of a law giving all such warrants issued after its passage precedence of payment; and also, the abolition of a law that gives the Governor power to direct the transmission of insane convicts from the Penitentiary to an asylum for the insane, for the reason that the presence of such has an unhappy and injurious effect upon other patients.

WAR CLAIMS.

In order that those of our citizens who had not been paid for military services rendered, and for stores and supplies furnished during the late civil war, might be placed in a condition to recover the value of the same from the National Government, the last Legislature believing that Congress would, in due season, make appropriations for the payment of these values when duly ascertained, established a Commission to audit such claims. The Commission has closed its labors, and claims to the amount of $3,209,939.69

have been audited. On the allowance of each claim a certificate was issued to the claimant to the effect that the State would be indebted to him in whatever sum the United States Government would pay to the State to his use. The certificate is definite, and its terms cannot be misconstrued. It imposes upon the State a mere trust, and no other obligation whatever. But it is said the Legislature may assume the payment of these certificates, and here is tho ground of apprehension. To me there is no cause whatever for anxiety, for I will not suppose that this, or any succeeding Assembly would, or could so far forget its duty as to assume for the State, the payment of these claims. The National Government and not the State, is the acknowledged debtor in such cases, and if the former refuses to pay them, the latter ought not. The claimants cannot, with any show of reason, ask for more of the State than what is contemplated under the present law.

ASSUMPTION OF COUNTY DEBTS BY THE STATE.

This subject has been largely considered by the people and the last House of Representatives, and the judgment of both has been against the assumption. In this I most cordially concur. Upon no principle known to me, nor upon any argument ever adduced within my hearing, could this or any Legislature justify itself in imposing these immense debts upon the State. To say simply that they are not debts of the State answers the whole proposition. Before this Assembly, as it was in the last, the proposition would be an impracticable question, leading to a prolongation of the session, and consequently to a heavy increase of its expenditures.

CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS.

The character of our State and people has been most violently assailed as being wanting in sentiment and efficiency far the maintenance of law and order. This was and is un-

just. Missouri has been and is quite as free from the one or the other as any State in the Union, and her people and officers have been and are as solicitous for the preservation of the sacred laws of life and property as those of any community. It is the duty of the State, through her various officers, to cause the arrest of all violators of law, to grant them fair trials, and, on conviction, to have them punished according to the requirements of law. To effect this, promptness, energy and faithfulness are demanded of all citizens, and especially of those aggrieved, and of officers, juries and courts. No compromise should be made with or quarter given to crime. It should be pressed and pursued by all to final punishments. Officers and their aids should be held to strict accountability for failure in duty to arrest offenders and to hold them securely. As large numbers of prisoners escape from jail, the law should require the county court to inclose its jail within the precincts of a residence, and require the jailor with his family to live therein. Greater security of prisoners would be effected by it. As it is, jails, in a large number of counties, are remote from habitations, and being without guards, the prisoners either by their own ingenuity and strength, or with the aid of outside help, frequently escape. An honest and faithful jailor occupying an adjoining room would be able generally to prevent escapes effected by force in this way. Of course this arrangement would be no special protection against overpowering mobs. In my recent service in the Senate I was for the abolition of the office of Prosecuting Attorney and restoring that of Circuit Attorney. I now think, after further consideration, that the former, though the most costly, is the most valuable officer. If the former were active, faithful and energetic, he would stimulate ministerial officers to duty, attend all preliminary inquiries into offences, gather all evidence tending to establish the charge, combine the better sentiments

of the community in active support of the law, and protect generally by his influence and position his people from the commission of crime. In case of the Circuit Attorney, the counties in which he does not reside have no benefit from his services other than limited attentions to the grand jury and the prosecution of cases pending in court. Nor does he always even do this much, for often he fails to attend court, and the county, for the time being, has the benefit only of the formal service of a Circuit Attorney *pro tem.* A Prosecuting Attorney could make himself invaluable to a county, for I feel sure fewer offences are committed in counties where energy, learning, power and determination characterize the officer than in those where there would be none if the Circuit Attorney system were in force, or where a weak influence is exerted in the community or in the prosecutions.

At most, the Executive himself can do but little directly in suppressing crime, otherwise than in offering rewards, and urging on all proper occasions sheriffs and other officers to effective duty within their proper jurisdictions. The tendency of offering rewards is to invite feeble and reluctant action where none are given. Officers must do their duty, whether rewards are offered or not. The laws must be executed by them from moral incentives, and not mercenary motives. Wherever the latter govern, crime will be of more frequent occurrence in the community in which the officers reside. If all the machinery provided by our criminal laws were vigorously and faithfully applied, offences would not be so frequent, nor would mobs so frequently resort to summary punishment. Uncertainty and feeble execution of the laws not only promote crime, but give excuse to the formation of mobs. The cost and expense of criminal prosecutions are immense, and increasing annually perhaps. Citizens having the public good at heart should at once con-

sider their duty and interest, and array themselves on all occasions actively in support of the execution of law, and press to their duty weak and inefficient officers. But one sentiment should prevail in every community—the certainty of arrest of all violators of the law, and of their trial and punishment as it directs, independent of all personal and local influences and considerations. Whilst you ought to provide a reasonable secret service fund for the use of the Executive in cases of unusual acts of brigandage and outlawry, yet I would attach more value to the vigorous co-operations of officers and citizens for the general repression of crime, than to the limited benefits that may result from the employment of such a fund.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Board of Equalization of railroad property, which sat last May, found much difficulty owing to defects in the law, and incomplete reports of roads and county courts in discharging their duties. Final results, satisfactory to the people, were, however, reached. As it is the duty of the Board during this month to equalize this property for 1874, I would advise a very early revision of the law fixing such penalties as will coerce from courts and roads full reports of property, and such other particulars as will enable the Board to discharge its duties with facility. There were no returns made to the last Board by either court or company as to at least two roads, and with very few exceptions, there was not a return complete under the law from any source; nor could the Board act finally till returns came in in accordance with their orders. This detained the Board and increased the expenses. Although we have some twenty-eight hundred miles of railroad, with an assessable value, including accompanying property of over fifty millions of dollars, the companies have as yet paid a very inconsiderable tax. It is the purpose of no one to oppress, or place unjust burdens on them; on the

contrary, there is not a citizen who would not rejoice to see them prosperous and stong. They have been favored by the State and people for twenty odd years who have assumed and expended upon them in that time immense sums of money. Now, while every consideration of justice requires that their property should be assessable by the same rule of cash values and rates of taxation as individual property is assessed; many of them challenge the execution of laws enacted for this purpose, and yield to its enforcements only under imperative rulings of courts. At this time, and the future may develop others, there are important questions to be adjusted between the State and several companies as to the assessment and collection of taxes on their property. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide as just a revenue law for railroad companies as for individuals, and to coerce the payment of such taxes as may be levied of them, if they will not voluntarily pay them.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly reduced passenger fare to two cents to the mile under former rates. I am informed that this reduction is not observed by some of the companies. I would advise that suitable penalties be imposed upon the companies and employes for non-observance of the requirements of the law. I would also advise the passage of a law allowing defenses of fraud and non-compliance with the requirements of law, to suits on bonds, issued after the passage of the law for railroad purposes. A bill with such a provision passed both Houses last session, but owing to non-agreement on some amendment, the bill failed to become a law. As the law now is the people are almost wholly unprotected. Whatever the county courts do generally is binding whether the law has been complied with or not. The consequences have been too serious to longer leave such invaluable defenses unavailable.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT.

I would recommend the re-districting of the State for senatorial representation. The last apportionment made was in March, 1866, since then populations have so heavily massed in some districts and not in others that a very great inequality of numbers now exists among them. Equality of population in the several districts is not only a mandate of the Constitution, but its preservation would be the maintenance of a rule of political justice so uniformly admitted in American institutions, that of equality of representation. Preceeding Assemblies failed to agree on an apportionment. It will be your duty to legislate to this end.

PENITENTIARY.

I invite your consideration to this as one of the most important subjects demanding your attention. I am in favor of the leasing system if it can be maintained, and see no reason to doubt but what under proper restrictions it may be successfully carried out. It is certainly far the most economical for the State. It is necessary that the present law should be so changed as to allow the State to retain, through proper agencies, power to compel a faithful performance of the terms of the lease. I recommend that you direct a careful examination to be made at an early day into the condition of the prison and take such action as you may believe will assure for the future its harmonious and successful management.

FREEDOM, EDUCATION AND SUFFRAGE.

This day the rights and privileges dependent on these principles are enjoyed throughout the borders of the State. They ought to be maintained now and ever; no step backward should be taken on either. As circumstances will admit, the cause of education, and all facilities pertaining to its successful progress, should be widened and extended till

every child in the State, be it of whatever race or nationality it may, shall be educated. Till then, and not before, will the State have discharged the vast duties imposed upon it by the intelligence and civilization of the age.

PARDONING POWER.

It was vested in the executive for a wise and good purpose, the protection of the innocent, and of such as may have been convicted on evidence not necessarily leading to a conclusion of guilt, and of those who have been condemned, under undue excitement, to unusual punishment for the offences committed. The assertion of this principle discloses what I conceive to be the line of duty. As I believe the established penalties for crime are founded in wisdom and justice, I have no sympathies or convictions that could, aside from judicious considerations of official duty, induce an interference with the execution of penal sentences of courts. Possibly there are, and there will be no doubt, cases exceptional to these views, proper subjects for clemency. But of exceptions I could not now intelligently speak.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Let me commend these principles to your most faithful observance. They are the first in the hearts of the people, and should be equally dear to officers and legislators. The popular mind tends to them as the real virtue of all policies and politics, because there are golden benefits in them. That party will longest maintain itself in power that will most faithfully practice them. We have a great State, and it is rapidly growing greater. Let this not blind our eyes to these principles, for the rigid observance of them is the food of strength and greatness. You are the ruling power, for you fix the landmarks for the action of all others, and therefore the enforcement of these principles is dependent on your legislation, Your patriotism, State pride and superior intelli-

gence will, as I trust, guide you in the wisest ways and to the noblest results. None of us are placed in power except for the public good. I trust and believe that this will be your sole aim, and that your constituencies will be more than gratified with the results of your labors.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It was not my purpose to allude to questions not immediately concerning your legislative duties, but the startling events of the 4th of January, at New Orleans, affect so seriously the permanency of our republican institutions, it becomes my imperative duty to give some expression. I could trust that the events were the result of a mistaken judgment, but as they have been calmly approved by the Chief Magistrate, they are to be considered, as understood by him, as embraced within his constitutional powers, and, therefore, at his will, may be repeated there or elsewhere. This no one acquainted with the constitutional history of the country can admit.

Standing as I do, on the threshold of this high office, and believing that the declaration will meet with a hearty response from my people, I do now, in the name of the State, protest against the employment of military force, except in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as construed and understood in our national history, and further declare that the obtrusion of such forces in the legislative halls of Louisiana, was a fearful infraction of that Constitution, and in some respects the gravest and most alarming shock that our republican institutions have ever received, involving in this one act of military authority the destruction of the rights of the States and of the citizens.

I commend to your calm and dispassionate judgment the further consideration of the subject.

C. H. HARDIN.

January 12, 1875.

MESSAGE OF GOV. CHAS. H. HARDIN, TO THE TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AT THE REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JANUARY 3, 1877.

Senators and Representatives:

The Constitution imposes upon the Legislature a degree of care and consideration heretofore unknown in legislation; satisfactory success will come only from untiring labors and well digested views of its provisions. An important part of your duty will be to harmonize existing laws with them. This was deemed so laborious a task that the framers of this instrument provided therein that this session might extend to one hundred and twenty days. Whilst it is true that this will be a work of great labor, exacting from you the soundest and most intelligent consideration that may be given to the many new and untried provisions, yet, by regular, diligent and energetic action, it may all be accomplished in a session of ninety days, or less. The condition of the Treasury demands the shortest possible session, and the most economical expenditure of its revenues. The gravity of a thorough adaptation of the laws to the Constitution may be seen in the command, in the latter part of the first section of the schedule, which asserts that "the provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this Constitution, as require legislation to enforce them, shall remain in force until the first day of July, 1877, unless sooner amended or repealed by the General Assembly." No one may estimate the difficulties that may arise, and the expenses that may accrue, by reason of a failure to conform them to the superior requirements of the Constitution. The forty-third section of article four only authorizes appropriations "for the payment of interest upon the bonded debt of the State that may become due *during*

the term for which the Assembly is elected." The length of a term is two years. No law, nor does the Constitution fix the date specifically; the implication, however, is obvious when it shall begin. The Constitution and laws bearing on the question have been construed, always, as fixing the beginning of the term at one election and ending at the next biennial one. Governor King called the 17th General Assembly together on August 30, 1852, being a day between the election, then in August, and the day, then in December, fixed by law for the meeting of the regular session.

It is the duty of the Executive to select the committee to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer from the recently elected members of the Senate and House. They are required to convene before the meeting of the General Assembly, and to take the oath prescribed by law for members of the Legislature. If an Executive should desire to convene a General Assembly, after an election, and before the date of the beginning of a regular session, there could be no question but that he could only call the last elected General Assembly together, and not the former one. The conclusion then is, that your term began with the recent election, and will end with the election in November, 1878, and that you can make no appropriation for the payment of interest on the bonded debt which may fall due after the last named election.

On the first day of January, 1879, which is before the regular session of the 30th General Assembly will begin, the last installment of semi-annual interest on the public debt, for the year 1878, amounting then to the sum of near a half a million of dollars, will fall due. Without authority of law, it could not be legally paid, yet for the honor of the State, and of its public credit, it must be. Deficiencies in appropriations for this purpose would necessarily occur every two years, and a proper remedy should at once be supplied by an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect of adding three or four

months to the time for which appropriations may now be made, and also of authorizing the Fund Commissioners to pay the interest which may fall due on the first day of January, 1879. The end desired would be effected, as well, by framing the amendment to strike out of the clause the words, "that may become due during the term for which each General Assembly is elected." The residue of the clause would be protected by the limitation, as seen in the 19th section of article ten. Appropriations, under the clause as it stands in the Constitution, have practically a limitation of some twenty-two months, whereas, all others, have one of two years. The adoption of the amendment in the last form would make the limitation uniform. An amendment in either form would be promptly voted, and leave no ground for cavil about the payment of this or any other installment of interest. The credit of a State is so easily affected that the wisest policy would be to timely make clear and indisputable all laws and authority that direct and control its payment. There is an alternative remedy, however, an extra session of the Legislature in November or December, 1878, called for the express purpose of making an appropriation for this payment. This would be expensive, and meet only the then pressing necessity, whereas, the amending proposition would remedy the evil permanently and without cost. For the sake of public convenience and the better preservation of the same, I would advise that the Constitution be published as a prefix to the laws which may be enacted at the present session.

BONDED DEBT.

On the first day of January, 1875, this debt was $17,839,000, to which should be added $41,000 Penitentiary indemnity bonds ordered to be issued by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, for damages which accrued against the State in 1873, in favor of certain prison contractors by reason of the

leasing of the Penitentiary. On the first day of January, 1877, it was $17,248,000. The loan of the credit of the State to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company is not computed as a part of this debt. The interest on these bonds has always been paid at maturity, as well as the expenses of funding the matured bonds. The seven per cent. Southwest guaranteed bonds have all been retired, except five, which have matured and not been presented, and are probably lost or destroyed; and all the bonds of the State now outstanding draw only six per cent. interest, making the aggregate of current annual interest $1,034,880, a reduction in the interest account of $51,300 a year, because of the retiring during the past two years of $591,000 of the State indebtness, and funding $1,584,000 seven per cent. with six per cent. bonds. The assessed value of the property of the State for 1876 is about $600,000,000. Should the country continue in a settled condition, the valuations for 1877 and 1878, will not fall off, but will doubtless be increased. The resources of the State interest and sinking funds consist of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars of property valuations, and one-half of the taxes on merchants' licenses proper. After making due allowances for the cost of collecting and for delinquencies in collections, it is believed that, with the present balances, and the amounts which may yet be collected on delinquent taxes of former years, there will be a sufficiency with which to pay, during the present biennial term, the interest on the bonded debt, and as much as $250,000 a year of the principal thereof. If there should be a surplus, it should be applied annually to the purpose of retiring other bonded indebtedness additional to that required by the Constitution to be retired. $600,000 of bonds were funded under the act of March 30, 1874, and $3,512,000 under the act of March 29, 1875; these latter are payable at the pleasure of the State, after five years from or after their re-

spective dates of issue. The former were sold privately by the Fund Commissioners, the latter upon sealed proposals publicly opened after thirty days' advertisement. This latter mode is the most preferable one, since all the negotiations may be seen and known, and all who desire to make such investments are notified, and the opportunity accorded to them to do so. Since the spring of 1875, our bonds (treated by the State and all dealers in them as currency bonds,) have commanded a premium, higher or lower, according to the amount of the accrued interest, reaching in the fourth, fifth and six months of each semi-annual installment 106 to 108 on the dollar. In October last they were 108¼, and but for the alarm of a political crisis, they would have, no doubt, by the month of December, commanded 110 to 112. The gloom which pervaded the public mind necessarily affected and brought down all stocks. Ours stood the shock quite as well as any falling to 105, and rallying to 107⅝ in the last month, which was the first time in the history of the State, that her bonds were on a par with gold. This high character of our stocks has been most gratifying to our State pride. They are unquestionably one of the best and safest investments offered in any market, because both interest and principal are promptly paid at maturity, and because the Constitution and the laws imperatively provide the means and require their application to the payment of the one and an annual reduction to the other. No Legislature or officer could, if disposed, prevent the accomplishment of these ends. Another fact may be adduced to strengthen the public credit, and that is the small amount of bonds to be offered for sale in the next several years to fund maturing bonds. In 1877, $838,000 fall due, in 1878, $490,000, in 1879-80-81, none, and in 1882, $17,000, a total of $1,345,000, not as many by $155,000, as the Constitution requires to be retired during the six years. So that in 1877 there will be to fund $588,000, in 1878, $240,000,

and none during the following four years. As, under the act of March 29, 1875, only the bonds falling due this year can be funded, you will have to provide, by a new act, for funding the excess $240,000 for 1878. Because of the general confidence in and value of our stocks, I would advise the immediate passage of an act to reduce the rate of interest to five per cent. as to all twenty year bonds hereafter to be sold. The passage of such an act would necessarily appreciate our six per cent. stocks, since the fact would be that no more of this class of securities would be offered by the State. The five per cent. securities would, no doubt, bring par value, and in the end sell for as much as our six per cent. stocks are selling for at present, and save to the State the payment of a vast sum of interest during the twenty years, and even if sold at something less than par, the saving would occur only to a more limited extent. The act of March 29, 1875, reserves the right to the State, and it is so specified in all bonds issued under it, to redeem them after five years from their issuance. This is found to be an objectionable feature, and its abolition in those to be issued would tend to appreciate their value, for there are many buyers who prefer long bonds without the power of an earlier redemption. As there are more five-twenties outstanding now than the State will be able to redeem after five years shall have expired, the argument for its removal is strengthened. Notwithstanding the views above expressed, it is for you to determine whether, or not, of the $588,000 of bonds to be sold this year, $250,000 should be made to mature in 1879, since, if this should not be done, the State, in order to retire that amount in this year, would have to procure them in market at a very high premium. As the five years on the five-twenties will begin to expire May 1st, 1880, the amounts to be retired in this and many succeeding years should be made up from this series of bonds, and the Legislature should direct by law, when and

in what manner, and what amounts of the bonds desired to be retired, the Fund Commissioners should, on behalf of the State, call in; and also, that after the date fixed for their presentation, no interest will be paid on the bonds called in. Although the passage of such a law might be deferred till the Thirtieth General Assembly, it would be more advisable for you to establish the course and policy of the State this far in advance of the time for necessary action. Although the public debt is $17,248,000, yet there are only $14,222,000 in bonds in the market, or liable to reach it, the residue of $3,026,000 represent the investments of the principal of the State school and seminary funds.

MISSING AND OTHER BONDS.

It was charged during the last session of the General Assembly, that a large number of bonds which had been deposited in the vaults of the State Treasury had been stolen or at least were not to be found. The Senate appointed a special committee to solve the question, but after a diligent search no definite conclusions were arrived at, though they expressed the belief, that the missing bonds had been burned by authority of the special committee of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly to settle with the Auditor and Treasurer. The Constitutional Convention as well as the grand jury of Cole County, undertook a further investigation of the question without realizing more satisfactory results. The Convention, however, adopted an ordinance, forbidding the payment of the bonds therein described. To provide additional security to the State, I directed the State Treasurer to be present, and attend the bond and coupon-paying clerk of the State's financial agent, the National Bank of Commerce of New York where the bonds were made payable, on the 1st day of January, 1876, the day the bonds and coupons were to mature, and forbid their payment, or that of any bond or coupon not admitted by the Fund Commissioners to be a just

debt against the State. Not one was presented. The disappearance of these bonds is somewhat of a mystery, but their non-presentation for payment strengthens the conclusion that they were burned, as stated, or if not, and were stolen, it was to serve some other purpose than putting them on the market. There are large numbers of bonds and coupons in the vaults of the Treasury, most of them have been retired, some were never issued, very few show any mark of cancellation. Among them are one hundred six per cent. Pacific Railroad bonds, with certain coupons attached, for the construction of the Southwest branch, issued in lieu of certain guaranteed bonds. The residue are described in the report of the Ssnate special committee, which may be seen in the appendix to the Senate and Home journals for 1875. This report quotes from the report of a committee of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly to the effect, that upon mature deliberation they considered it best not to destroy certain bonds therein referred to, as they were a lien on the main trunk of the Pacific Railroad, as well as the Southwest branch. As since then the State has sold all interest in the said main trunk and branch, it is not believed that, at this time, there is any value in the bonds referred to, nor in any others described in the report of the Senate special committee, nor in the one hundred above described. I would not advise their destruction, but that they as well as the coupons be carefully listed and cancelled. The established form of cancellation is very objectionable, and should be changed. Punching through the faces of the bonds and coupons is wholly effective, writing or stamping may be easily removed. All bonds and coupons already retired, and which have not been cancelled by punching, and all that may hereafter be retired, should be cancelled in the same manner.

BONDS BELONGING TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The United States hold and claim to own twenty coupon

bonds of the State of Missourl, for one thousand dollars each, numbered 93 to 112 inclusive, dated May 24th, 1751, payable in five years, with six per cent. interest. Coupons of July 1st, 1855, and thereafter, are attached. Mr. Bristow, whilst Secretary of the Treasury, represented that the department received them from a debtor, in satisfaction of a debt due from him to the Government; that they were specially deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, April 9, 1855, in a sealed package, with the intention to collect the same as soon as the proper disposition of the proceeds should be determined; that owing to the multitude of other official duties demanding more immediate attention; and changes from time to time of officers connected with the department, who knew of the deposit, the collection of the bonds had been delayed, but that they were clearly the property of the Government. In June last, the then acting Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to me, affirmed the ownership of the bonds to be in the United States, and invited an early payment. The bond registry shows that these bonds are outstanding, and a part of the public debt. As they have been so long passed due, the Fund Commissioners are, as well as their predecessors were, unwilling te pay them without legislative authority. Being satisfied that they are lawful obligations of the State, and unpaid, I would advise that the Legislature make an appropriation for their payment, as well as of the coupons attached, in current funds of the United States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD RENEWAL BONDS.

In compliance with the act of March 21, 1974, I have caused to be issued eleven hundred and ninety-seven of these bonds, and exchanged for a like number issued as a loan of the credit of the State to the road, under the act of March 22, 1851. This number, with the two hundred and eighty-five issued by my predecessor, makes fourteen hundred and

eighty-two. There remains yet to be issued eighteen bonds to make up the complement required by the act.

REVENUE.

The sources of revenue are levies upon property valuations, and license and corporation franchise taxes, and fees paid into the Treasury by State officers. It is commonly estimated that the total delinquencies on property assestments amount ordinarily to about thirteen per cent. of the gross amount. The rate of taxation, for all State purposes, was forty cents on the hundred dollars of property valuation for 1876, a less rate than has been levied for many years. Under the title, "Bonded Debt," may be seen what revenues are devoted exclusively to the payment of the bonded debt. They constitute a sacred fund pledged to this sole and only purpose by constitutional provisions. The revenues from all other sources above specified form properly the revenue fund Of the amount realized, one-fourth is distributed annually to the common schools, one and three-fourth per cent. of the residue to the State University, and the remainder is devoted to the current expenses of the State Government, including extraordinary appropriations. The sum of $184,401.68 has been audited, as authorized by law, for which no appropriations have been made, and for which certificates of indebtedness have been issued. Of this sum $111,547.99 were for criminal costs, the balance for various other purposes. It will be the duty of the Legislature to make appropriations for the payment of this deficiency, which will have to be paid out of revenues hereafter to be collected. There are large amounts of delinquent taxes yet to come in, other than those of the collections for the year 1876, and which will, by close collections, be more than sufficient to liquidate said sum of $184,401.68 when collected. If all the revenues were collected promptly, the Treasury would be able to discharge the requisitions drawn on it as presented. Owing to the large

amount of taxes not collected and remaining delinquent, and assuming that the expenditures of the State, including extraordinary appropriations, will amount to as much in the present as they did in the past biennial period, there will be a deficiency of the revenue. The Treasurer should be supplied with the means to pay as promptly as warrants are presented for payment. The citizen creditor is entitled to the same measure of satisfaction as the non-resident one. What then should be done for local relief? This rate of twenty cents cannot be increased, since it is fixed by the Constitution, nor would it be expedient to make a loan to meet deficiencies which could be met by retrenchment, nor could such a loan be paid, if made within the time required by the Constitution. The only politic and feasible measure of actual and permanent relief is a reduction of the public expenditures. Where, and to what extent, you have the better judgment and discretion to determine. Offices and clerkships, not of present urgent necessity, should be abolished, and the salaries of the civil list should be examined and curtailed wherever it would be just to do so. As times are dull and precarious, and labor and the cost of living very much reduced, the civil service can be maintained on less compensation than in more prosperous times.

Criminal costs, including the sum above specified, have been audited during the past two years to the amount of $472,154.68. This immense sum is a surprise to every one, and exceeds the appropriations for the last two years about $122,000, and is an expenditure for such purpose of over fifty thousand dollars more than in any former biennial period. The amount would perhaps indicate a great waste of the State's revenues. Society must protect itself against crime through its judicial and penal agencies, even though it cost more than this. There would be no one to complain if all had been judiciously expended. It is believed that im-

mense sums are unjustly and unnecessarily wasted in changes of venue, a species of strategy in criminal practice that is too often adopted as a last resort to save the guilty. Frequently applications allege prejudice of the judge or of the inhabitants of the county as grounds for such changes, when, in fact, there is no truth in the allegations. I would advise that the law be so amended as to withdraw the liability of the State for all costs and fees that may accrue on account of witnesses, or their depositions, for or on behalf of the defense, after the order for a change of venue shall be made to another county. Much cost is created by the presence of unnecessary witnesses, the result, perhaps, of a supposed right to call any one as a witness, whether or not his testimony would be material to the issue. I submit that guards should be devised to protect the interest of the State against such abuses. As the State has to pay the costs generally, where the question of its payment is between the State and an individual, there is, I fear, a culpable indifference, in many respects, to that economy in the creation of costs, which should be rigidly observed by officers and parties.

The fees and compensation allowed by law for the transportation of prisoners to the Penitentiary should be reduced. They are in many cases and respects exhorbitant. The details of charges for such transportation, as may be seen in the Auditor's Report, will fully corroborate this assertion. As one evidence of the excessive cost, I am advised that, for every two convicts (generally brought in paris), transported from St. Louis to the prison, there is a profit of some sixty dollars above actual expenses, to the officer, for a service of less than twenty-four hours.

During the canvass some candidates for the office of collector of the revenue sought election upon promises that if elected they would retain only half of the legal compensa-

tion allowed by law for collecting, and devote the other to some public purpose, and wherever qualifications favored, they were, no doubt, successful.

Such facts as these, in connection with the reasons given for reducing the compensation for other civil service, may justly authorize you to reduce the cost of collecting the revenue to some judicious extent. I feel sure that in these and in such other particulars as have been suggested in this message, and in others which may occur to your better judgment, the current expenses of the government, with a limitation on extraordinary appropriations to subjects that demand present and immediate relief, can be retrenched to such an extent as to enable the Treasury to liquidate all indebtedness of the State to accrue during the preseet biennial period.

REVISION OF THE STATUTE LAWS.

The Constitution requires a revision, digest and promulgation of these laws, of a general nature, both civil and criminal, within five years from its adoption. This revision must be made by this or the next General Assembly. It would be expensive and quite impracticable for a Legislature to undertake it, and therefore I would advise that three revisors be appointed to do the work in vacation, and make report thereof to the next General Assembly. This has been the practice heretofore in this as well as in other States. Of course, persons especially qualified for such labors should be appointed. They should be allowed the use of not more than two clerks. The per diem of revisors and clerks should be fixed by law, and the commissioners on printing directed to furnish the necessary paper and stationary. It should be an additional duty for the revisors to revise all local and special acts affecting the administration of justice, so as to make them more uniform, and to remove abiguities and uncertain meanings.

CLERKS OF CERTAIN COURTS OF RECORD.

The elections and terms of clerks of courts of record were authorized by Section 22, of Article six, of the Constitution of 1865. As these provisions are not continued in the present Constitution, nor their election provided for by any existing law, it is a matter of the highest public importance that legislation on this subject should not fail of adoption.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

Benton county composes the entire circuit, and the judge receives the same salary that other circuit judges do. That judicial labors in that vicinity may be more nearly equalized, counties from neighboring circuits should be added to this one.

SUPREME COURT.

Owing to the great cost of printing the dockot, about $1,200 a year, when, in all probability, not more than one-fourth of the cases would be heard during the year, the law should be changed to allow the court to direct its publication, from time to time, as it may deem best, As this court has been consolidated, and its sessions confined to the capitol, which does not afford sufficient room and accommodations for the judges, committees of the two Houses, and State officers, it becomes the duty of the State to build a court-house with all necessary departments for its use. It should be erected in the south-east quarter of the capitol lawn, three stories high with basement, and of like quality of stone and color with those of the Capitol and Armory. It should be commodious enough to allow a proper sized court room, a library room with ample capacity for at least twenty-ffve thousand volumes, a clerk's office with fire-proof vaults for records, ten judge's rooms, large enough for health and comfort, and a janitor's room. Such a building could be erected mainly with convict labor. An appropriation would have to be made to cover the

expense of an architect, and such necessary materials as could not be supplied by this kind of labor. In building such a house, the future of the State, and the necessity of increasing, at an early day, the number of judges, should be considered in determining its architecture, capacity strength and completeness.

REGISTER OF LANDS.

This officer has been diligent in receiving from the General Government such indemnities as the several counties have been entitled to under the laws in regard to swamp lands. The general result of the action of this department may be seen in the following facts:

CASH INDEMNITY.

Amount received during 1875 and 1876.....	$42,688.22
Due on proofs made in 1876, but not yet paid...	28,439.00

LAND INDEMNITY.	ACRES.
Lands patented to the State during 1775 and 1876.....	2,628.55-100
Due on proofs made during 1875, for which location certificates have been received, the lands located and the patents applied for..	35,020
Due on proofs made during 1876, for which no certificates have been received.....	13,451.51-100

NEW SELECTIONS.

Selections for which patents have been received,	15,000
Selections approved by the Department of the Interior for whioh patents have not been received	31,578
Selections submitted to this Department for approval.....	59,971.29-100

All moneys collected have been paid, and all lands patented to the State have been conveyed by the State to the proper counties. A tariff of fees should be established for

this office, and the Register required to pay them into the Treasury monthly.

THE PENITENTIARY.

This institution continued under the management of the Lessees till the 22nd day of November, 1875, when from absolute inability to conduct it possibly even for another day, it was surrendered to the Inspectors, since which time its discipline and management have been [most excellent, and perhaps could not have been improved upon. At the time of the surrender, the State had only the walls, houses and unclothed convicts. An entire supply of clothing, provisions, beddings, furniture of every kind, machinery, tools, wagons, teams, and all other articles necessary and proper for the management of the prison and its labor had to be provided. In the past two years it has been greatly enlarged and improved. The principle additions and improvements have been the erection of a brick cell-building, two stories high, with a stone wall enclosure, that will accommodate one hundred and forty-six female prisoners; a brick hospital three stories high, with a stone wall enclosure, that will accommodate one hundred sick men; brick receiving and dressing rooms for new convicts; a brick cell-building, five stories high that will accommodate six hundred and forty men; new roofs on several buildings, extension and repairs of the sewers, several large cisterns; large additions to the chain shop in the way of walls and floors for use as a wagon shop; a brick smoke house; a very large brick ice-house, new boilers, smoke-stack and water engine and a very large amount of macadamizing, paving, curbing and flagging. The great want is employment for the convicts; there is very little demand for such labor outside of the prison. There are several manufactories very successfully employed, and every argument and inducement have been offered to those who contemplated engaging in such enterprises at the prison to take

contracts for labor. This kind of employment is the only hope of final success in making the prison self-sustaining. The management should never tire in canvassing for it. Outside engagements for labor result in very small profits. If it were practicable not a prisoner should be allowed beyond the walls, for then the discipline would be better, and the management far less expensive. But for want of employment inside, large numbers of the prisoners are worked out under as judicious arrangements as can be made. It is an unwise policy to employ them at a distance beyond a daily return to the prison. The necessity of employment requires it, when safe arrangements can be made. If the present discipline and management be continued, and the manufacturing interest increased in the State, enough labor might be employed to make the prison yield a profit in some short time. This kind of labor is the very best that can be had. It is the very best because it is always under control; no flinching or evading the daily task. The prison can now accommodate about one hundred and sixty-seven females, and about two thousand men, a capacity ample for all that may come within the next five years. When I came into office, there were in prison one thousand and sixty-nine convicts, since then, to this date, thirteen hundred and seventy have been received. There are now present in the prison thirteen hundred and thirty-three. Of the twenty-four hundred and thirty-nine who have been in prison, during this administration, including a convict who did not reach the Penitentiary, I have for reasons which seemed to me to be good and justifiable, pardoned fifteen, nearly all of whom were under sentence for low grades of crime and short terms, and near their expiration. These were pardons granted independent of the operation of the three-fourths rule. Pardons for good behavior, generally known as pardons under the three-fourths rule, are granted by authority of Section 2 of Article 2 of the act concerning the Penitentiary, which is as follows:

"That when any person imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State of Missouri shall have, during the whole time of his or her imprisonment, behaved according to the rules and regulations of that institution, to the full satisfaction of the inspectors, then the said inspectors on the expiration of three-fourths of the time for which such person was sentenced shall write and sign a testimony to that effect, and present the same to the Governor of Missouri, with a recommendation that such person be pardoned." Of this class eight hundred and forty-two pardons have been issued. Where the conduct has been good, this law is mandatory upon the inspectors to furnish the Executive the information, but it is discretionary with him to grant the pardon. The rule has a reformatory tendency, and ought to be strictly observed, and I myself have not failed to do so. Insubordination, escaping and willful assaults upon fellow-convicts, are deemed infractions of this rule, and the offenders are retained according to the character of the offense. Very few are retained till their full sentences expire. None have been pardoned under the section next following the above quoted section. In no capital case have I granted a full pardon, but have commuted two cases, one a man and the other a woman, to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The female prison is attended with little expense comparatively, and perhaps nearly pays its way during the year. About one-half of the females find employment as menial servants in the city. From the 12th of January, 1875, to November 22d, 1875, the prison being under the leasing system, the escapes numbered forty-six, and from November 22d, 1875, to this date, being under State management, they were fifteen. Should the prison continue under the management of the Warden as since its surrender to the State, this officer should give a penal bond of some twenty thousand dollars or more, for a faithful discharge of duty. The prison has been conducted upon the

closest business principles, and the most economical expenditure, and it is gratifying to be able to state, that, on this day, it has ample assets in hand, to more than pay its outstanding indebtedness.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

These, as far as known to me, have been successfully and progressively conducted and managed during the past two years. As they are the home of the orphan, the sick and the afflicted, our sympathies are necessarily elicited in their behalf, and we hesitate, as we should, to lessen the blessings which philanthropy and Christian duty have heretofore provided for them through legislation. Wherever it may properly be done, they must share, to some extent, in that economy and reduction of expenditure, which the present condition of the revenue so firmly demands. Reports showing their management, condition, resources, expenditures and future wants will be laid before you. From these, and observations of the visiting committees, you will have no difficulty in arriving at their true condition and real necessities, and in granting proper and needful appropriations and legislation for the current biennial period. Under the law, the counties are required to pay, from time to time, certain charges and expenses of their insane poor at the State Lunatic Asylums. I am credibly informed that from these sources large sums are due the Institutions, which if paid would afford them great relief; that such debts are very tardily paid, and in a large number of cases very difficult and expensive to collect; and that frequently, from necessity, the warrants have to be sold at such prices as they will bring. As these debts are a part of the income and support of the Institutions, the Legislature should make such changes in the law as to enable them to collect such dues promptly, otherwise the State may have to make up the deficiencies,

CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Our schools and colleges, public and private, are generally prosperous, and fulfilling very satisfactorily the high purposes of their establishment. The people are devoted to the cause of education, and are making noble struggles to perfect, widen and extend it.

They cannot spend their lives and resources in a nobler one. It is the only hope of the moral and intellectual elevation and refinement of society. Directly and indirectly more than five millions of dollars are spent yearly in education by the people of the State, about three-fifths of which are derived from appropriations by law, taxation and incomes from the various State and local school funds; most of the residue is expended on private schools, and a large portion by their sons and daughters on educational courses abroad. This latter patronage, if applied at home institutions, would add largely to their strength, vigor and usefulness. They are now so admirably conducted, regulated and systematized, that it would seem that a generous State pride, as well as the policy of retaining at home all material resources, should induce our youths to patronize and content themselves with these institutions. With the present appliances and advanced modes of instruction, they could no doubt be made as thorough and as accomplished as in the schools and colleges of other States. A main defect in the practical workings of the common school system, is its neglected and unskillful financial management, and the failure to make faithful enumerations of the school children, and to report the same. The penalties for many of the direlictions of duty in these respects are so severe that grand jurors will not, or do not take cognizance of them, and the sufferers from them, feeling that the same thing is true, do not often insist upon the enforcement of such penalties. They should be graded according to the seriousness of the neglect, or offense. The

larger offenses might be prosecuted by indictment as now provided by law, the smaller ones by fines, before magistrates and a civil action for the recovery of a limited sum of damages ought to be allowed the father or guardian, in case of loss to a child, against the official occasioning the same, as in case of failure to enumerate the child, or to report it, if enumerated. Under such a classification of penalties, the people would have the enforcement of the laws in their own hands. The system is weak in the severity of its penalties, and the impracticability of their enforcement. Changes softening the punishment of offenses, either of commission or omission and affording a convenient or simpler mode of its infliction, will undoubtedly add vigor and energy to the execution of the law.

STATE SCHOOL AND SEMINARY FUNDS.

On the first day of January, 1875, the permanent principal of the State school fund was $2,624.354.63, of which amount $1,671,600 were represented in United States 5-20 bonds, and at this date, it is $2,909,974.61. There has been therefore an increase during the past two years of $286,280.91 of which amount $38,000 were derived from the executors and administrators fund, by act of the 28th General Assembly, the residue $248,280.91 from the conversion of the United States stocks into our own State securities. This increase does of itself produce an annual income for distribution to the schools of the State of $17,176.85, and the income on the whole amount is $174,598.47. On the first day of January, 1875, the permanent principal of the State seminary fund was $108,700 in United States securities, and at this date it is $122,000, an increase of $13,300 within the last biennial period. This large increase in these several funds, as well as the favorable purchase of the valuable securities, in which the proceeds of the United States bonds were invested, is argument enough to prove the wisdom of the State board

of education in making these conversions. The withdrawal from the market of such large amounts of our stocks, and for the benefit of such trusts, coupled with the asserted confidence implied from the act that these authorities had in the credit of the State, and of its good faith to pay them, had, no doubt, the effect of aiding in the appreciation of our State stocks. The proceeds of the sale of the United States bonds were invested in six per cent. bonds of this State, payable to bearer, and deposited in the vaults of the State Treasury. They are not considered secure, and I, therefore, advise the Legislature, either to direct, by concurrent resolution, that the State Board of education cause to be written across the face of each bond and coupon, to be signed by its President, and a suitable record of the facts made in their journal, to the effect that the bond or coupon belongs to the particular fund, as the case may be; or if regarded as the more preferable form of security, to enact a law directing the substitution of consolidated bonds for those owned by the respective funds, and transfers of interest from the State interest fund as hereinafter recommended in case of certificates of indebtedness; or that the State Auditor issue and deposit with the Treasurer certificates of indebtedness, for the proper amounts belonging to the respective funds, and, on the first day of January, and July of each year, transfer the amounts of interest then due from the State interest fund to the respective funds. A precedent for this latter course was established by the act of March 29th, 1872. One of the three alternatives should be adopted. If either of the two latter, the act should further require the Treasurer, on the receipt of the consolidated bonds or certificates of indebtednes, to deliver the bonds and the coupons attached belonging to the respective funds to the Auditor, who shall, immediately, in the presence of the Executive, cancel them by punches through their faces, and note on the register of each bond and

coupon that they have been retired, and the date of, and the cause for retiring the same. The issuance of either the consolidated bonds of certificates of indebtedness, would not be in conflict, as I conceive, with Section 44 of Article 4 of the Constitution, for the debt or liabilities now due the funds were created by authority of law, and are existing, and the issuance in trust for them of new forms of security and taking up the present ones, is not the creation of a new debt, but merely the change of one form of evidence of indebtedness for another.

School children are rapidly on the increase in this State, and means for their education have not been provided in a corresponding ratio. Instead of less than $3,000,000 of permanent principal in the State school fund, there should be at this age and condition of the State, at least twice that sum. A large annual addition should be made to it in some form, and not by small pittances as now provided by law. As the best means to effect so noble a purpose, I would advise that a poll tax of one dollar be annually levied, collected and invested in State bonds as a part of said principal fund. The passage of such a law would be the wisest, most liberal and beneficial measure that this Legislature could adopt.

THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL CASES SHOULD TESTIFY.

I would advise that the rules of evidence be so changed as to allow the accused in such cases to testify, on their own motion, in like manner and form in all respects as witnesses are by law admitted to testify, except that they should not be exempt from self crimination. The truth could be more nearly arrived at by a full consideration of all the facts and circumstances as developed by the defense.

PEDDLERS' LICENSE LAW.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently, in the case of this State against Welton, decided that this law is

unconstitutional because it required the payment of a license tax from persons who deal in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise not the growth, produce or manufacture of this State, by going from place to place to sell the same in the State, and requires no such license tax from persons selling in a similar way goods which are the growth, produce or manufacture of the State. The Legislature should conform this law to this ruling of the court.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The General Government has established a number of signal lights and other aids to navigation on the banks of the Mississippi river, in this State. I have been advised by the Light House Inspector that these have been, at certain points extinguished, broken and injured by malacious persons, thus endangering steamers and other vessels navigating the river. Under our laws, if any were construed to cover such malicious acts, the offences would be only misdemeanors. I would advise the adoption of laws making such offenses felonies.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS.

These destructive pests have again appeared in several of the Western and Northern States, and of course their presence has given grounds for serious apprehension for the destruction of crops of the present year. They have invaded this State, and, from the best information before me, have entirely overrun the counties of Atchison, Holt, McDonald, Newton, Jasper, Lawrence and Cedar, and, partially, the counties of Andrew, Barton, Hickory, Nodaway, Polk, and, to a very limited extent, the counties of Dade, Harrison, St. Clair, Vernon and Worth. The proceedings of the Omaha Convention will be laid before you. Some of the conclusions arrived at by that body were that the regions now and heretofore visited by the locusts were too fertile and lovely to be surrendered to their devastations; that a war of extermination

should be waged against them in every possible form; that the General Government, having exclusive control of the Northwestern territories, a large portion of which is acknowledged to be their native breeding grounds, should, by systematic measures, utterly destroy them and abate altogether the evils; that suitable rewards should be given for them in the egg, and unfledged condition, either by the State or counties invaded, and that co-operative effort, either voluntarily or by authority of law, of the citizens of a township or county affected by them, should be employed for their destruction. It was the concurrent opinion at the Convention, that public appropriations for charitable relief were impolitic, and that distribution of such funds produced reckless scrambling, in which those not destitute fared quite as well as the needy and suffering. The locusts are a scourge to be dreaded, and the subject demands your serious consideration and such legislation as you may deem most advisable.

ORDNANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Government claimed that the State was indebted to it for ordnance and ordnance stores furnished the State during the late war, amounting to a very large sum according to the value placed upon the ordnance and stores furnished, and had refused, until a settlement should be effected, to deliver to the State its annual quota of arms and stores, as provided by the act of Congress of 1808. The lowest estimate of the debt was about $740.000, and the accrued quotas had been due since 1866, and were worth $89,071.35 in kind. In February, 1876, this claim was fully and completely adjusted by surrendering to the Government two howitzers and carriages, thirty-three hundred and seventy-five muskets, and a large amount of accoutrements and fixed ammunition, all unserviceable, and all the property of the General Government beyond a doubt, and by furnishing satisfactory assurances that all other ordnances and stores covered by the claim had

not come into the possession of the State, but at the close of the war had been surrendered by the troops of the State at the respective posts at which they had been discharged, and taken possession of by the proper officers of the Government. On the closing of this account there was passed to the credit of the State on the books of the ordnance department of the General Government the said value of said accumulated quotas, and since then the sum of $7,196.78 for the quota for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1877, making a total credit of ninety-six thousand, two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirteen cents, payable in kind, on requisitions of the Executive of the State. I have already drawn to the use of the Adjutant General's Department $61,656.30 in arms and stores, leaving a balance standing to the credit of the State of $34,611.83, which may also be drawn, at the discretion of the Executive, in such ordnance and stores as may be desired. As those drawn appeared to be ample for all probable uses, and as the State had provided no means other than storage for their preservation, for it is obvious that they would injure from want of cleansing and burnishing from time to time, it was deemed advisable to make requisitions only as increased necessities might require, as the Government, in response to such requisitions, delivers ordinance and stores in the very best condition.

WAR DEBT OF THE STATE.

The respective commissions organized under the act of March 9, 1874, to adjust this debt, audited claims for military service amounting to the sum of $1,418,047.33, and irregular claims amounting to the sum of $928,295.33, for which certificates of the authorized form were issued to the several claimants. Schedules of these claims, together with the claims themselves were presented and filed perhaps in December, 1874, with the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department of the United States, for allowance and pay-

ment. After the expiration of the time fixed by the act for auditing irregular claims, the proper commission allowed $861,031.84 of such claims, but as the Legislature did not legalize the work no certificates were issued on these allowances, nor have they been presented at the Third Auditor's office, nor have they any pretended validity. On the 19th day of January, 1875, one week after my inauguration, I approved a memorial of the two houses of the then General Assembly, earnestly requesting the Congress of the United States "To immediately adopt such legislation as will result in the speedy adjustment and payment of said claims (those filed in the Third Auditor's office), in so far as this State, by her proper officers, have heretofore, or may hereafter file proper and sufficient proofs and vouchers therefor, in said office." On the 18th day of March, 1875, Adjutant-General Bingham produced to me a letter from an officer in the 17th regiment, alleging facts justifying the conclusion that some of the allowed claims in favor of officers and soldiers of this regiment were fraudulent. I directed him to review the action of the acting Paymaster General in the adjustment of claims for services of officers and soldiers connected therewith. He reported, in substance, that after a careful consideration of the evidence, he found that not an officer or soldier had rendered any service; that $112,751.11 had been allowed in their favor, and as a consequence, that all of these claims were fraudulent. On the 25th of March, 1875, I addressed a message to the two houses, (see Senate Journal, page 570), of which the following is a part: "I hereby submit to your honorable body the result of the examination of the Adjutant-General, that you may take such action thereon, as in your judgment, the honor and interest of the State demands." * * * * * "While the State should persistently insist upon the payment of all claims of her citizen-soldiers for services actually rendered, the legal

guardians of her honor should see that no claims are urged for payment, under her sanction, which do not rest upon the solid basis of justice. The allowed claims of this 17th regiment E. M. M., are now on file in the Third Auditor's office, Washington City. If the facts revealed by the Adjutant-General's examination clearly show that they rest upon untenable grounds, they should be withdrawn in order that the State may in no manner be implicated in an attempted fraud upon the Federal Government. I would advise that a concurrent resolution be adopted, requiring the Adjutant-General, in all cases where allegations shall be made before him that any specific audited claim was a fraudulent one, that he should examine into the truth of the allegations, and if found to be true, that the same should be withdrawn, or payment of the same should not be pressed before Congress." No action was taken by the Legislature, except the passage of an act authorizing the Adjutant-General to take the testimony of witnesses in all cases where, in his judgment, their evidence would be necessary to protect the interest of the State against unjust or fraudulent claims for military services. Under this authority, this officer took a large amount of testimony leading to the undoubted conclusion, in his mind, that all the audited allowances for services, embracing the $1,418.247.33 of regular claims, were unjust and fraudulent. Relying upon the conclusions of this officer, acting in his capacity as Paymaster-General, as being just and proper, I have to advise that the memorial as to these allowances be withdrawn from before Congress and the claims from the office of the Third Auditor. No charges of fraud or other imputation had been made against the claims for property, and consequently I had not felt it to be my duty to direct an investigation of these allowances. It appears, however, from the report of the Adjutant General, that as Acting Quartermaster-General, he has been led very recently, in the course

of his official businees, to make examination of them, and advises me that large numbers of them, as in the case of the rsgular claims, rest upon untenable grounds, and ought not to be pressed on the General Government for payment. I invite your attention to that part of his report, showing his investigations of and conclusions as to these elaims, and ask for them such consideration as your judgment may dictate.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The sum of $256,923.05, was, under an act of the General Assembly approved March 9th, 1867, paid by the State, through the several paymasters, for arrears due on account of service of her troops employed in suppressing the rebellion In addition to the above, the State paid under the act of the General Assembly of February 7th, 1870, about $61,000 for like militia service. This latter sum was allowed by the Paymaster-General upon muster and pay rolls and individual accounts, and subsequently audited by the Auditor, under said act, and paid by warrants on the State Treasury. The amounts specified as having been paid by the State have not been refunded to the State by the Government of the United States, which is fuily pledged to do so by the act of Congress, appoved July 17th, 1861, to reimburse any State for expenditures incurred in enrolling, mustering and placing troops in the field to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Being advised of the justness of this aggregate claim of some $318,000 on the General Government, I instructed Adjutant-General Bingham to proceed to Washington and submit it, with all necessary proofs, to one of the military Committees of the First Session of the 44th Congress, for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation for the reimbursement of the State. After making every reasonable effort to attain before the Senate Committee the object of his mission, he returned without success in consequence of pressure of other business.

No question of the justness of the claim was made by the Committee. As this sum is justly due, the State should, by her proper officers, urge its payment on Congress till the same shall be effected.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It is perhaps fortunate that the legislative power of the State is now in session, to assert the will of the people in the possible trouble growing out of the late Presidential election. Your presence will relieve the Executive from any special review of this subject, as your expression, whatever it may be, will more authoritatively embody his will. Owing to a corrupt civil service that would destroy the efforts of the people to purify and invigorate it; to the assumptions of power not authorized by the Constitution and laws, by officials whose duty it is to guard and protect the rights of the people and of the State; and to the illegal and reckless employment of the military in interfering with elections, and the results thereof, and in organizing Legislatures, and judging of the qualifications of membership therein, the wiser and more conservative elements of the people have lost confidence in the administration of our Federal affairs, and have serious apprehensions that an ambitious and unscrupulous partisanship may, for the sake of further continuation in power, override the change of administration, which they believe to have been ordered. The State relies, as I conceive, upon the laws of the country as being as heretofore amply sufficient to enable honest and patriotic officers, without difficulty, to ascertain the choice of the people for President and Vice-President, and demands of those in power that they shall be faithfully, honestly and peaceably executed according to the right. They are corrupt and false to their high trusts, and the honor of this great country, who would do otherwise. That a choice for these officers was had there can be no doubt, and

the people of this State will cheerfully commend and support the inauguration of the persons ascertained, by Constitutional forms, to have been elected. But they will, and ought not to tolerate one installed in power by fraud, or force, or in violation of the usages and practices which have been observed throughout our national history. I commend to your better judgment the consideration of these grave questions, and trust that whatever declarations you may make, will be in denunciation of frauds and usurpations, and be characterized by wisdom, patriotism and an energetic support of the right and of the institutions of the country.

C. H. HARDIN.

Executive Office, January 5, 1877.